

Snow or rain, followed by clearing and colder, late tonight Sunday fair and colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL, MASS. SATURDAY MARCH 9 1912

PRICE ONE CENT

Wages Are Increased

PROBABLY FOUL PLAY

BODY OF A WOMAN

Was Found on the Bank of the Concord River This Morning

Mrs. Winnifred Wrenn, wife of Daniel P. Wrenn, residing at 4 Clark's court, off Lawrence street, for 40 years, was found dead on the billock on the bank of the Concord river, in the rear of the American Manufacturing Safety Tread Co. in Perry street, about eleven o'clock this morning. At first it was thought that foul play had been committed but inasmuch as a bottle of liquor was found in the vicinity it is thought that death was due to alcoholism. Medical Examiner J. V. Meigs viewed the body but as yet has not given out the cause of death.

About eleven o'clock this morning Louis M. Barrett, Walter Armberg and Justin Palmer, each of whom is about 12 years of age and residing in Tyler street, while looking for pussy willows found the body of a woman. They informed workmen in the vicinity of their find and the latter in turn notified the police.

Inasmuch as there were many finger marks and footprints in the mud it looked as though there had been struggle and the woman might have been assaulted. For that reason the police gave orders to keep people from the immediate vicinity in order that inspectors might look over the ground.

The police are of the opinion that the woman had been drinking and that death was due either to alcohol or exposure. Near her body was found a half pint bottle which contained a small quantity of whiskey.

There are, however, signs of foul play, for numerous finger marks and foot prints and the fact that the toe of one of her shoes is torn indicate there was a struggle. One of her arms was clasped around her neck nearly an hour before the body of the woman was removed hundreds of people were attracted to the scene.

Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons were notified and removed the body to their warerooms at corner of Market and Worthen streets.

The Modern Kitchen

The modern, economical, sanitary and efficient kitchen is Gas kitchen.

Dinner is prepared in 40 minutes or less on a gas range. Slow, medium and fast cooking are done all at once. The heat of each burner is accurately controlled by a single movement of the hand.

No more dirt and needless drudgery of coal and wood ranges. Comfort, cleanliness and convenience go with the gas range.

IN WINTER THE KITCHEN—IF NECESSARY—is kept warm by a small KITCHEN HEATER WHICH BURNS REFUSE, GARBAGE, COAL, COKE OR WOOD. IT RADIATES WARMTH FAR BETTER THAN A BIG COAL RANGE, AND IS DECIDEDLY ECONOMICAL.

REMEMBER:

We allow a special cash discount of ten per cent. on all Gas Ranges sold and connected during March.

Lowell Gas Light Company
APPLIANCE STORE

Telephone 349.

John and Merrimack Sts.



Photo by Conlin
REV. CHARLES J. GALLIGAN,
The New Pastor of St. Margaret's
Church.

Dys-pep-lets
Made only by C. I. HOOD CO.
are just what you should
take if you can't eat without
pain or sour stomach,
belching, heartburn or
nausea. They prevent as
well as relieve after-dinner discom-
forts. Get a box today, 10c., 50c. or \$1.
Remember Dys-pep-lets Take no
other name. Substitute

COAL LARGE STOCK
LOWEST PRICES
FRED H. ROURKE
LIBERTY SQUARE TEL. 1177

BOY WANTED—OF AN AGREEABLE
disposition, to work in grocery. Some
experience required. 270 High st.

Who's First

You and your friends are
doubtless looking forward to using electricity
in your homes.

The only question is,
"Who'll be first?"

Be the first to wire. It
leads to light.

LOWELL ELECTRIC
LIGHT CORP.
50 Central Street

If you want help at home or in your
business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THE LOWELL MILLS

Have Voluntarily Advanced the Pay of the Operatives

"A new schedule involving an increase of wages will be put into effect Monday, March 25, 1912."

This notice was posted this morning on the gates of the seven cotton mills in Lowell, and when the good news reached the ears of the operatives toiling within the brick walls there was gladness of words and looks that was good to see. With the bitter strife that is being waged in Lawrence it is for the people of Lowell to feel proud and to be thankful for the conditions existing in the textile industry in this city.

The treasurers of the local cotton mills met in Boston yesterday afternoon and decided upon what is contained in the notices that were posted this forenoon. The treasurers had had several meetings, and while they could not decide as to a definite increase they voted to announce the coming of the new schedule.

WILL EFFECT 18,000 OPERATIVES

The increase will effect about 18,000 operatives. The weekly payrolls of the seven cotton mills amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The textile directory gives the number of operatives in the different mills as follows: Appleton 1250, Boott 1800, Hamilton 1800, Massachusetts 2800, Merrimack 3300, Tremont & Suffolk 3000, Lawrence 4000.

The work of the mill treasurers, despite the fact that the announcement of an increase has been made, is not yet finished for they will have to get together and agree upon what the increase is going to be. In this, of course, they will have the hearty and able assistance of the mill agents who will have to work out a new schedule, in their respective mills and that, considering the great number of employees in the different mills, will be no small job. The agents and their assistants will have to get down to business at once in order to supply the treasurers with the necessary information before March 25, the date set for the beginning of the increase.

Continued to page eight

LETTERS OPENED

Strikers Make Complaint Against the Postal Authorities

LAWRENCE, March 9.—Several delegates made complaints at the strike meeting against the postal authorities, claiming that letters to children of strikers in New York were not delivered and that letters from the children were also held up and that some had been opened. It was also complained that picture postcards of the children had been defaced before delivery. Chairman Yates advised all who received mail that had been tampered with to refuse to accept it until an investigation had been made.

William D. Haywood, who has been absent from Lawrence since he left for Washington a week ago and whose failure to return before this has caused rumors of his arrest to spring up, will be here late this afternoon, according to Organizer William Trautman, who claimed that the strike leader was on his way back.

Arrangements were made by the Franco-Belgians today to send about 20 children to Manchester, N. H., at 1:16 this afternoon.

Congressman Edward Townsend of the Seventh Essex district, New Jersey, came to Lawrence today to investigate strike conditions.

A committee from Boston is in this city today investigating the alleged clubbing of women and children at the railroad station on Feb. 24 when the police prevented the departure of strikers' children, and it was announced that if sufficient evidence is secured criminal prosecutions will follow. The members of the committee declined to say for whom they were acting.

Continued to last page

WOMAN AND HER SON

Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Swindling

NEW YORK, March 9.—Mrs. Antoinette W. Brown and Newton Davis, her son, a student, who lived at No. 117 West Seventy-sixth street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Albert Thomas. They are charged with swindling Mrs. Harry Wells Smith, aged and helpless paralytic, of No. 155 West Seventy-eighth street.

Though the specific complaint against the defendants is the forgery of a check for \$112.82, drawn by the United States Trust company to the order of Mrs. Smith, it is alleged that Mrs. Brown has appropriated the income of Mrs. Smith from her husband's estate since last July to her own use.

During this period Mrs. Smith has not received one dollar. It is said.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of S. Newton Smith, a banker and commission merchant, who died while they were living in the Hotel Savoy, in December, 1907. Mr. Smith left an estate valued at \$20,000, invested in securities, and the widow was left for life the income from the estate.

Among the heirs who will be beneficiaries under Mr. Smith's will was Antoinette Wells Steele, now Mrs. Brown, a widow who was, it is said, reared and educated by the Smiths.

Paralytic for Years

Mrs. Smith is seventy-five years old and has been a paralytic for many years and so helpless as to require the constant attendance of a nurse. Mrs. Smith lives in a boarding house kept by Miss E. L. Hatch and her present nurse is Miss Mary Clark.

Though physically feeble, Mrs. Smith is mentally alert and recently consulted with Geo. Matlaison, a lawyer of No. 41 Park Row, about the disappearance of her income. Mr. Matlaison had a conference with District Attorney Whitman, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy to make an investigation, and evidence of alleged fraud was disclosed. The arrests followed.

According to Mrs. Smith's complaint, Mrs. Brown visited her daily, usually in the morning, and opened all of Mrs. Smith's mail. The United States Trust company mailed to Mrs. Smith a check for \$112.82 on March 5, which Mrs. Brown found when she opened the letter. Since last July Mrs. Smith has endorsed all checks received from the United States Trust company, which is trustee of the estate. Mrs. Smith re-

fused to endorse the March 5 check, and told Mrs. Brown that she wanted to have the money in her own hands.

Urge to Indorse Check

Mrs. Brown and her son, Newton, urged Mrs. Smith to indorse the check, and Mrs. Brown is reported to have said: "If you indorse the check I will tell it on the market and you can get it at any time."

Mrs. Smith signed the check, and Mrs. Brown apparently put it on the market. But after Mrs. Brown and her son left the room only a blank piece of paper was found.

When the check was returned to the United States Trust company it bore the indorsement of Mrs. Brown, and showed that it had been deposited to her own account in the Lincoln Trust company, No. 268 Fifth avenue, and withdrawn, so that her balance was only eight cents.

Since Mrs. Brown took active charge of Mrs. Smith's affairs last July she brought suit to have the trust company removed as trustee and this is believed to be the first step in a plot to gain control of the entire estate instead of Mrs. Smith's income.

NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Re-elected Chairman of Dracut School Board

The members of the recently elected school committee of Dracut held an investing meeting last night and organized for the coming year. Mr. Nelson E. Huntley was re-elected chairman. Mr. Huntley has served in that capacity for a number of years and is now beginning his tenth term as school committeeman for the town of Dracut. He is also chairman of the district committee which comprises

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THE MONITOR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO WAS A PYGMY COMPARED WITH MODERN BATTLESHIP.



SOLDIER WAS KILLED

an Alleges Alienation of Wife's Affections

Policeman Tried to Disperse Crowd of Noisy Artillerymen

BOSTON, March 9.—The die of this forenoon Patrolman George J. L. Jilcott, of the local police, early today while the officer was trying to disperse a crowd of noisy artillerymen from Fort Adams was definitely identified today as Private Edward A. Jones, of the 129th company, Coast Artillery corps. Jones, who was 25 years old, formerly lived at 25 Barrett street, Providence. He enlisted on Oct. 29, 1911. Up to the mid-

gums, each of which throws a projectile one inch thick. The turret was

of eight layers of one inch iron.

Michigan has an armor plate of

from eight to twelve inches thick.

Michigan can fire a broadside fifty

sixty times as heavy as that of the

Michigan, which has eight 12-inch

guns, each of which throws a projectile one inch thick. The turret was

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THE DELINQUENT BOY

Views and Reviews by Paul A. Wiebe Before Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Paul A. Wiebe, master of Read cottage at North Chelmsford training school addressed the Y. M. C. A. last evening on "The Juvenile Delinquent." He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: About a month ago your general secretary, Dr. Yarnell, called me up on the phone asking me to talk to you about the delinquent boy problem. I am not an orator nor do I claim the least proficiency in the art of public speaking. However, I have taken care of a good many boys during the past few years and can, therefore, speak somewhat from experience. With your kind indulgence I will read a paper which I have especially prepared for this evening. As you know the subject of my lecture is "The Juvenile Delinquent" and when I speak of juvenile delinquents I will consider the boys only, for every community of course has also its share of girl delinquents. The juvenile delinquent is a young offender, generally sneaking under the age of 16 years. That is to say a boy 15½ years of age who has committed a serious enough offense to warrant his commitment to an institution would be sent to a state school for boys, which in this state is known as the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro. However, if this same offense had been committed by a boy who has just passed his sixteenth year and the judge, feeling the necessity of removing the offender temporarily from the community, he would be sent to the state reformatory at Concord, or, if sufficiently depraved, may even be sent to the state prison.

Humane legislation, having taken into consideration the thoughtless impulses of youth, does not want to brand the juvenile delinquent with the stigma of crime. Society's attitude towards these youthful offenders is becoming more and more one of encouragement and this is as it should be, for encouragement is hope. It is not so very long ago since the first juvenile court was established, it was in Chicago in 1899. In most every city of importance juvenile offenders are now tried in separate court rooms from those used for adult criminals, or such cases are heard in the judge's chambers. In some cities, where the general court room is used, certain days are set aside for the trial of juvenile cases. This, I believe, is the custom in this city and answers, of course the same purpose, namely to keep these boys away from all possible contact with older offenders against the law who are more hardened in wrong-doing.

Constantly we see new laws enacted which have a more or less direct bearing upon the subject of "Child Welfare" which is due to the fact that more and more do we realize the truth of the saying that the child of today will be the man of tomorrow. To

protect yourself! Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALT MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

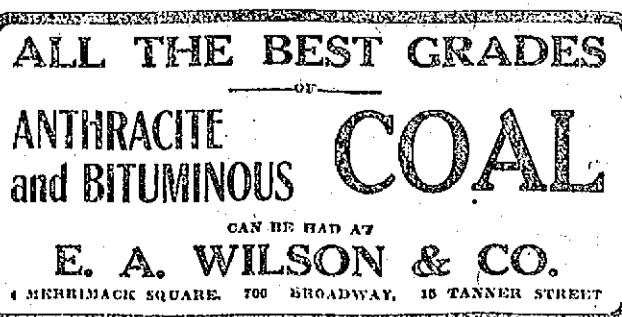
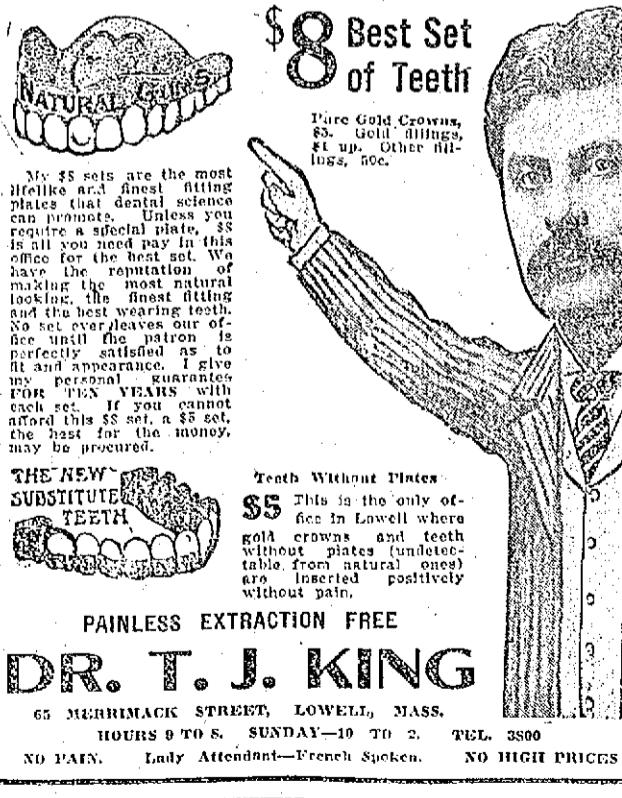
For Infants, Invalids, and Growing Children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body, invigorates them, strengthens and ages.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.

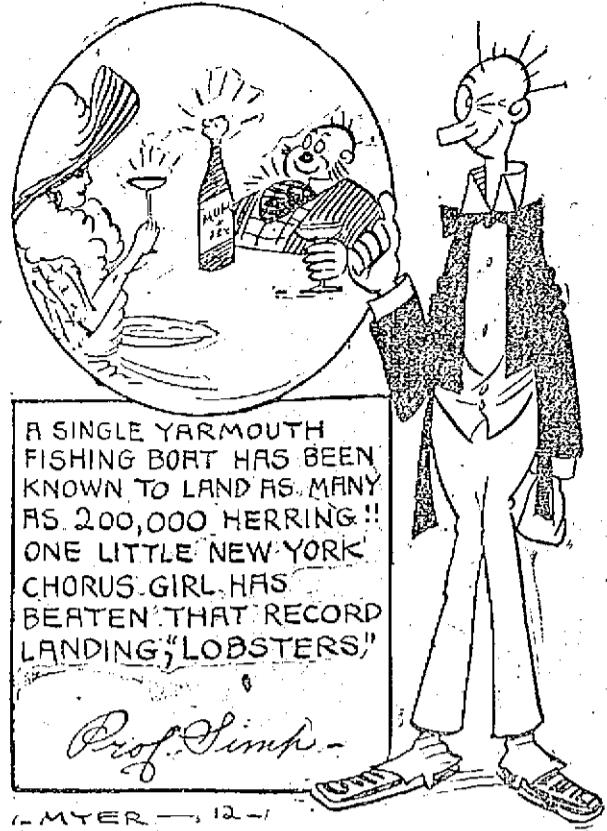
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Not in Any Milk Trust



PROF. SIMP'S STATISTICS.



—MYER—12—

anybody who studies this subject somewhat thoroughly it soon becomes quite evident that more parents are becoming careless—yes—I may justly say indifferent, as to the proper care and training of their children.

Quoth a few parents net as though

they seem to take it for granted that

the burden of looking after the welfare of their children belongs to the community. Perhaps we may find one of the reasons for this attitude on the part of some parents in some of our laws. We have laws which provide children with a free education others to oblige a pity to look after the school-children's health. Then there are "Child-Labor" laws which, if efficiently enforced, will protect children from being exploited as wage-earners soon in life. Furthermore every up to date community has a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, these societies being branches of the American Humane Society, and intend to prosecute people who either injure or neglect.

Thus you can see that indifferent parents may soon realize that what they will not do for their children will be done either by the state or by private philanthropy.

It is quite true that there are a good many parents who are through poverty or other unfortunate conditions, unable to properly maintain their children. However, there are a good many parents who are well able to discharge their duties in this respect and it is really amazing how indifferent some of these unnatural fathers and mothers are toward their own offspring. Perhaps, for the good of the boys of such parents, it would be just as well to take the children away from such parents and place the boys in a properly conducted institution. But, I believe that such parents should be prosecuted and, after all warnings have failed, they should be forced to pay just as much as the court thinks they are able to for the maintenance of their children while they are taken care of by the county or state. I am sure that such a proceeding would serve two purposes. In a good many cases it would, no doubt, have a whole some influence upon some parents, and secondly the community would save some money which it has to spend towards the maintenance of such institutions. Parental neglect is perhaps the chief cause of juvenile delinquency.

Another cause is poverty. A good many boys with whom I have come in contact have lost their father and the mother has to work and earn a living. Then the boy, who is perhaps 12 or 13 years old, goes to work and absents himself from his school. However, the law provides truant officers to see that the compulsory education statutes are complied with and after due warnings to the boy have been given, he is committed to the Truant school.

Environment, of course, has very much to do with juvenile delinquency. You all know of the cheap theaters whose very front doors are covered with highly colored pictures of melodramatic plots to be enacted on the canvas within. These posters are lurking a good many of our boys and I am sure you will agree that they get very often most unfavorably upon the imaginative nature of a growing boy whose ambition it becomes to imitate some of the weird feats which the moving picture machine presents to him. In fact, a few matinee shows it must be said that some of them are a little more careful than others in this respect. Hundreds of boys you may see in such places most any night and it would be well to discourage them from going to those places.

Then again, we have juvenile delinquents who are either mentally or physically so far below the accepted standard that only expert medical advice may point out a course of treat-

ment which will bring about a cure or so much of an improvement as medical or surgical skill can bring about.

I could go on now enumerating a good many more causes which contribute to juvenile delinquency but this will not permit me to do so.

We are also fortunate in now having a splendid monthly magazine, entitled "The Child," which is entirely devoted to the subject of child welfare.

The Delinquent Problem

You are aware that the juvenile delinquent exists and that he presents a problem to be solved. The country over we have magnificent institutions to teach such boys and to inculcate in them good habits, looking after their physical and moral welfare and give them an industrial training. All of such institutions are doing their share of good work, some are better equipped than others, it is true, but they are and will remain a necessity under present existing social-economic conditions. I am not to speak of the work done for boys while they are inmates of an institution, but the superintendent, Mr. Rufus E. Corleve, of the County Training school, will, no doubt, be very glad to do so sometime. Mr. Corleve is fast grasping the situation and under his progressive administration you can safely expect even better results in the training of the boys of which he has charge. Probably you are aware of the fact that some people are forever ready to criticize anybody and some are disposed to be critical of the work of such institutions. Do not accept such stories without investigating yourself the truth of such statements which may be either the result of ignorance or malice.

Big Brother Movement

I will now speak briefly of the Big Brother movement. Realizing that juvenile delinquents, either those paroled by the court or paroled from training school, are more in need of models than of critics, the Big Brother idea is to supply such models for them, enlisting the aid and cooperation of men of good will and personal interest in the problem. Inasmuch as I have the honor of being personally well acquainted with the originator of this movement, Mr. Ernest K. Coulter, whose efforts started the first Big Brother club in the autumn of 1901, and having myself worked, in space of time, as a Big Brother while connected with the New York House of Refuge for three years, I can assure you that the idea is well worthy of your earnest consideration. Big Brothers are asked to express their individuality and human interest in their own way and to give to their little brothers what time they have at such periods as may be convenient to them.

The keynote of the Big Brother movement is individuality. One man to a boy—the man to be known as the Big Brother, and it becomes his duty to take a sincere interest in all of his little brother's doings. If you believe that a boy in the open is better than a boy in jail, you are in sympathy with the Big Brother movement. If you believe that a boy without some assistance cannot always overcome the temptations and dangers incident to an unfortunate environment, and that he cannot be a happy or good boy without having a share in some of the things which make for happiness, you concur in the Big Brother platform. The Big Brother takes his little brother with him to lunch or to dinner once in a while, talks to him about his life and business, gives him a little good advice and above all a whole lot of earnest and sympathetic fellowship. He sees to it that the boy goes to school or finds him a job. The Big Brother must forever keep in touch with the boy, sometimes taking him to a good and wholesome play, and as the boy naturally grows into these better atmospheres he will soon lose all taste for the vicious. Make the boy at all times feel that you are very much interested in him and that you are trying your best help to him along as a sincere friend. Also that you would certainly feel hurt if he should act badly.

You will certainly not experience any difficulty in finding a little brother to whom you can devote some of your spare time and sympathy.

The Big Brother movement is founded upon good common sense and not upon idle sentimentalism. When properly worked out the Big Brother idea brings the results for which business men would look.

The probation officers of the city as well as the truant officer will be able to send one of these little fellows, in need of a Big Brother, to you.

Some of the requirements necessary to become a Big Brother are:

He is to be a brother to the boy in the fullest sense of the word.

His first business is to win the confidence of the boy.

He must learn the boy's habits and

habits. His manner of life and environment make him what he is.

"His brightness with the little brother is to work a change in these respects."

He must show the value of industry and effectively prove the evils of idleness to the boy. When you invite such a boy into a gentleman's

home and treat him as if he himself were a gentleman, the boy will believe that he is one and once he gets that idea firmly in his mind he does not easily forget it.

The New York Big Brother organization provides its members with leaflets containing valuable suggestions instructing them how to most effectively go about the work. Some of these suggestions are:

Call on the boy in his home. You can enter into real sympathy with

men and treat him as if he himself were a gentleman, the boy will believe that he is one and once he gets that idea firmly in his mind he does not easily forget it.

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Call on the boy in his home. You can enter into real sympathy with

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LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

The last two performances of "The Rosary" to be given here at the Opera House, are scheduled for today, matinee and evening and indications point to capacity houses for both performances. As presented by Messrs. Roland and Clifford's clever company, "The Rosary" has struck a popular chord and the result has been that the ticket sellers at the Opera House have been having one of the busiest times of the current season.

THOMAS E. SHEA

Thomas E. Shea will open a four days' engagement at the Opera House on Monday, March 11th. He will offer three plays, two from his well known repertoire and a new play entitled "A Man and His Wife," which was produced last year under the title of "A Self-Made Man." The piece is a dramatization of Samuel Chapman's well known novel "The Spell." It fur-

young man whom she foolishly imagines she loves. The husband discovering that, for a time he has lost his wife's love, allows her to go her way and a separation results. This shock has barely passed when a run is instituted on his bank by an enemy, a politician and tool of the trusts, whom the banker has opposed. In the third act occurs the big scene, the run on the bank. It is here that Mr. Shea has the opportunity of demonstrating his ability as an actor of dramatic force and decision. In the end the wife finds that the god of love will not stand trifling with, and conscience stricken returns to her husband.

JAMES K. HACKETT

James K. Hackett, who is making the hit of his life in "The Grain of Dust" this season, tells a little story of a person who went to see a lawyer.

"So you want a divorce, do you?" said the lawyer, peering over his glasses at the worried little man in front of him.

"Yes, sir. I've stood about all I can; my wife has turned suffragette, and she is never at home."

"It is pretty serious to break up a family, you know. Don't you think you had better try to make the best of it for a while? Perhaps it is only a passing fad."

"That's what I have been doing, but there are some things a man can't stand. I don't mind the cooking, and I haven't kicked on washing the dishes, but I do kick on having pink ribbons run into my nightshirt to fool the babies."

"GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD"

"What a fool an honest man is for being a crook!" This speech delivered by the promoter of shady financial deals near the finish of the fourth act of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" furnished the key to the plot of this exceedingly "busy" play and gives better than any other line in this breezy comedy, the idea which George M. Cohan undoubtedly had in mind when he made over the Wallingford tales for the stage.

KEITH'S LOWELL THEATRE

The perfection of realism on the vaudeville stage will be seen next week when a real engine in motion will be seen at Keith's in connection with the great headline act "Train 41" by Silvia Bidwell and company. The sketch is a one-act drama of intense interest.

It deals with the attempt to kill a telephone operator and thus derail a train. Miss Bidwell plays the part of the courageous woman who foils the schemers and flags the train. The act is finely staged. The Londoners two extremely funny entertainers give a most laughable act entitled "A Night on the Boulevard." Bailey, Hall and Burlette, the Ratsheller trio are singers and instrumentalists and they introduce a pleasing act in playing backwards thereby getting unexpected harmonies. Shirley and Kester, juvenile entertainers, have a neat and most acceptable act. The Empire State Four, singers and comedians, have the power of making you laugh justly. Montague's Cesarkates are feathered performers who present a novelty never witnessed before. They do acrobatic stunts after which they have races on a circular track and they conclude with a fire scene representing a full-fledged fire department. There are a score of pure white feathered performers in the company. The Haskell Children, who have just reached the age under which they can perform professionally under the laws of Massachusetts, are a couple of extraordinarily clever little girls. They give recitations, songs and dances and are inseparable in their line. The King Bros., premier gymnasts and acrobats, doing something out of the ordinary. A big bill of five acts and eight pictures has been arranged for tomorrow's concert. The concerts start at 1:30 and 7:30.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

In the appearance of Prof. Carpenter the noted mesmerist and hypnotist for a week's engagement, commencing

March 12th, Manager Carroll of the Merrimack Square theatre has secured

an act that promises to give more

genuine satisfaction than a majority

of the offerings that have appeared on

the local vaudeville stage in seasons

The act which Prof. Carpenter pre-

sents is a laughable and interesting

demonstration of hypnotic phenomena

that never fails to develop the greatest

interest and amusement among his

audiences. He has been engaged in

this particularly the art of entertainment

for years and is favorably

known throughout the country over.

He has played in all of the big theatrical cities and in the city of Boston alone

has amused thousands of patrons by

his wonderful powers. There's a new-

ness to his performance that makes it

highly enjoyable to those who attend

one of them once.

The professor has no

set program to carry out but meets

each opportunity as it confronts him

and generally develops it into some

interesting incident. The rich humor

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can be fully appreciated by young and

old alike. Prof. Carpenter is well

known in this city, having played here

on many occasions in the past. His

first engagement being in old Hallow-

een.

Fine Turkey Dinners

Commencing Sunday, Feb. 24, and every

Sunday following, we will serve

turkey and chicken dinners at the

Pekin restaurant, cor. Central and Mid-

streets. Up one flight. The best

place in the city to get a good dinner.

Chin Lee & Co

Chinese and American Restaurant

Dining rooms reserved for ladies or

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THE most wonderful book ever written—the most wonderful medicine ever compounded.



SPEAKING OF THIS PUTTING-HIM-IN-THE-HOLE BUSINESS

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PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH At Toledo Last Night Dealt With the Judiciary and Progress

In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states strung along the Atlantic coast of 8,000,000 of people, and under the same constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states bound into one of more than 90,000,000 of people and with a humane guardianship of 10,000,000 more—in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty, the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to be continent wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Voters Themselves Representatives.

For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however aristocratic the latter class may be.

Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interest; hence it follows that the best government, in the sense of the government most certain to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice. In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and are the people for whom the government is maintained, and those rights and happiness the government is intended to secure. More than this, government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, government by a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had.

Woman Suffrage Coming.

Woman's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility. But even then the electorate will only be part of the whole people. In other words, the electorate is a representative governing body for the whole people for which the government was established, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a body still less numerous. It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. Now, the object of government is not only to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but also to do this as near as may be by securing the rights of each individual in his liberty, property and pursuit of happiness; hence it was long ago recognized that the direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law—that is, by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the minority of the electorate and the nonvoting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate. This made it necessary to introduce into the constitution certain declarations as to the rights of the individual which it was the purpose of the whole people to maintain through the government against the aggression of any temporary majority of the electorate and to provide in the same instrument certain procedure by which the individual might assert and vindicate these rights. Then to protect against the momentary impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate to change the fundamental law and deprive the individual or the voting minority or the nonvoting majority of inalienable rights the constitution provided a number of checks and bal-

s such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely, and the so called administration of justice would be a farce.

Reform of Judicial Procedure.

Moving made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guarantees of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the nonvoting part of the people and of the voting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little a burden on the poor litigant as possible. The defects in our judiciary have not been in the corruption of the judges, but mainly in the procedure and in the helplessness of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The popular impulse has been to take away the power from the judge and to give it all to the jury, and this has not been for the public good in the enforcement of the criminal law. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the legislatures of the state and congress, and I am glad to say that the movement for reform has been accelerated by action of the state and national bar associations, and we may look for decided progress in the near future.

But these hundred defects and their tedious remedies are not of the specie—inevitable character to call for political discussion or to attract effort from politicians in the passage of remedial legislation. The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interpreting their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutory words not intended by the legislature. I do not intend to discuss these charges, although if reduced to specific cases it would be easy to show many of them to be unfounded. For the purposes of this discussion I may admit that courts have erred in this regard, have unduly broadened constitutional restrictions in order to invalidate useful statutes or have given such statutes a wrong construction. How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways—either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

Judicial Recall.

In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him and that percentages sign a petition asking his recall an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates, and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. I have pointed out that under our form of government and constitution many of the issues arising before our courts are in effect issues between the state and the individual, between the majority and the minority, cases in which the popular interest might be greatly excited to secure a favorable judgment. By this system the question whether the judge is to be removed or not is to be left to that majority that may be great enough to secure from him a judgment favorable to them. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual cannot be maintained against the government and the majority?

But it is said we may have corrupt judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under our present system. But that is said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard, and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the judge who decides against them is to continue in office. It would be hard to devise a more unjust and ineffective method of purifying the judiciary or one less likely to promote courage of honest conviction.

Recall of Decisions.

Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

This is a remarkable suggestion and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced.

What the court decides is that the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the constitution. The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and firsthand experience which are not to be expected of the electorate or welcomed by it. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then amount to is applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Suppose the act to be invalid because it infringes the rights of liberty of a certain unpopular class and by indirect means suspends the writ of habeas corpus in their cases. I ask any candid, fair minded man if the decision of such a question when submitted to a popular majority is not likely to turn rather upon the popular disfavor of those affected than upon the possible infraction of the constitutional liberty of a citizen. Let another law involving other classes who could make themselves heard be submitted and would not the court's decision be likely to be sustained by the majority?

Where It Would Work Harm.

Take another case. Instances of which have frequently arisen in our history. Suppose in the early development of a state the question arises whether a series of special privileges shall be granted to a rich company willing to invest it only if the privileges are exclusive and certain. Suppose the court finds the law unconstitutional and the decision is submitted to the people. In an early state of development the popular yearning is for capital and expansion, and the popular vote might well fasten such a burden on the state and people forever. Of course in this day and generation such danger will be said to be remote, but in a business and political atmosphere like that in Alaska of today the popular view is different. Later on, of course, the people might and probably would change in respect to another but similar law.

A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the constitution to meet special cases. The greatest of all despots is a government of special instances.

But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it and that recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on the one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand are very different things. The one is simple, the latter complex, and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act or its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution or any principle of it or amend its terms until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is and ought to be surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation. In other words, the course or procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what the proposed vote of a majority on constitutional interpretation would be.

Protecting the Constitution.

Constitutions ought to be protected by such requirements as to their amendment as to insure great deliberation by the people in making them, much greater than one vote of a mere temporary majority. This method of amending the constitution would give it no more permanence than that of an ordinary legislative act and would give to the inalienable rights of liberty, private property and the pursuit of happiness no more sanction than that of an annual appropriation bill. Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals, which have been inviolable for 700 years since the days of Magna Charta, approves itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear its sacred guarantees? Would we not in giving such powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate prepare the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny?

Finally, I ask what is the necessity for such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial construction of the constitution? Why, if the construction is wrong, can it not be righted by a constitutional amendment? This securing of that, it is true, is usually hedged about by checks and balances devised to secure delay, deliberation, discussion before a change of the fundamental law. But such amendments can be made, and if so the effect of the decision can be reversed in respect to a new law by an amendment with express terms of authority to enact such a law. An answer made to this is that the same judges will



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For boys of 2 1/2 to 10 years. Made of fine Covert cloth, wool, gray and tan. \$3.00 value, at, each....

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Made of good wool material, Cheviots and Corduroy. Made with taped seams. Sizes 5 to 17 years, at, pair.....

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Blue and dark mixture; well made. 4 to 14 years, at, pair.....

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JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1911 was**15,442**

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIGHT FOR THE RIVER NAVIGABLE

The members of the legislature from Lowell and indeed from every other town and city in the Merrimack Valley should interest themselves in the bill now before the legislature asking for \$1,000,000 to deepen the waterway of the Merrimack river from Haverhill to the sea.

This would be the first step towards securing a federal appropriation that would make the river navigable to Lowell. The continued prosperity of the mill cities in the Merrimack Valley depends upon the success of this movement. And that is why Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and the adjoining towns should all exert their best efforts in favor of this movement.

No improvement of this kind would be taken up either by the legislature or by congress without a strong public sentiment behind it. Lawrence and Haverhill, the first cities that would be benefited by the navigation of the Merrimack are taking a very active part in support of the bill now before the legislature. Lowell should not lag behind, and it is hoped that every Lowell member in the house will not only vote for this bill but use his influence to have it carried successfully through both houses and signed by the governor.

The chief opposition to this measure will naturally come from railroad companies as formerly. The reason is, that if the Merrimack river were navigable the city of Lowell would be saved a very large sum of money annually in freight rates. An expert has estimated that if the river were navigable to Lowell the cities and towns in the Merrimack Valley could save \$750,000 a year in freight rates. That saving would pay for the whole improvement in ten years. Thus it appears that the agitation is one that should be enthusiastically supported by the boards of trade, the merchants, the manufacturers and the citizens at large, for all would be benefitted to a very great extent if the Merrimack river were navigable to the sea. It would mean great deal to a manufacturing city like Lowell to be put into direct communication by water with the cotton shipping ports of the south or even the ports of Boston and New York to which most of our manufactured products are primarily shipped.

We are on the eve of a period of great expansion in commerce as a result of the opening of the Panama canal, the development of Canadian trade, the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad to Boston and the universal quest for cheaper transportation. If Lowell could bring the raw material for its factories from the south, and her supply of coal from Pennsylvania, all by water, she would then be in a position to maintain her supremacy as a textile city against all competitors; but under present conditions she may soon be left behind in the race by progressive cities on the seaboard, and, therefore, nearer to their source of supplies. We cannot remain quiescent; if we do not move forward we unconsciously move backward, and hence it is that Lowell should go into this movement with all her force and energy.

Some people may think that it is useless to agitate for this improvement, but it should be remembered that congress has appropriated large sums for the development of rivers not nearly so important as the Merrimack. Congress will also appropriate the money necessary to open the Merrimack to navigation if we only do our part in impressing upon the federal authorities the fact that we want the river made navigable and will insist on securing the necessary funds in the interest of the most important industry in New England.

TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

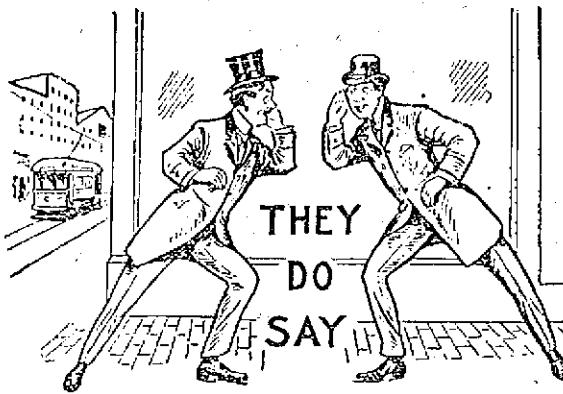
Governor Foss and the Massachusetts legislature have interested themselves in one way or another in the Lawrence strike but without doing anything of importance to settle the conflict. It is true that the governor has supplied whatever military assistance the city required to protect life and property but that was only his plain duty.

While the legislature is in session and the strike is in progress, would it not be well to pass the bill intended to forestall strikes by state investigation? The state board of arbitration and conciliation has proved an utter failure. It might as well be abolished without further ceremony as a body that has failed in its purpose and that now exists only to give a few men official positions at the expense of the state. If the members accomplished anything in return for the salaries paid them, there would be no objection. But they have failed in every important case in which their services were needed to settle industrial disputes. After the commission was appointed it did have some success in settling strikes but lately it seems to have lost public confidence, and few of the parties involved in labor troubles are willing to submit their case to this body.

If the legislature would enact a law similar to that now in force in Canada, making strikes and lockouts illegal until the differences shall have been submitted for investigation by a government commission, then something might be done to preserve industrial peace and to prevent such conflicts as that which is now in progress in Lawrence. Had such a law been in force the operatives in the Lawrence mills would not have rushed into a strike so madly as they did. They would have sought the proper authorities and laid their case before them for an investigation of the conditions. The investigating body would then have come to the scene and inquired into all the facts and circumstances of the case. It would have reached the conclusion that wages were too low and should be advanced. That would have given the mill men an opportunity to save themselves against a strike. If they failed to meet the just demands of the operatives then the blame rested entirely on their own shoulders and they would have suffered the consequences of their obstinacy.

Thus public opinion would be enlightened as to the merits of the controversy and the blame would be placed where it belonged. The finding of such a commission would not be binding upon the parties to the dispute; but it would be a strong appeal for justice that in the majority of cases would have the effect of bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

The bill before the legislature for the creation of a state board of labor is the same in principle as the Canadian law and if enacted it will undoubtedly produce good results. It should be enacted forthwith and made to take effect on its passage.



That the automobile show is a great sight for sore eyes.

That there was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the Lowell Social and Athletic club last evening.

That several surprises were sprung at the Chelmsford circus.

That the members of the Genesee club are already planning a busy summer at their summer camp in Tyngsboro.

That there'll be some class to the dancing party under the auspices of the St. Cecilia society of St. Margaret's parish to be held in Lincoln hall next month.

That Senator Lodge was favorably impressed with the resolutions sent him by the St. Patrick's day convention.

That in one month the vanguard of the Lowell team will reach the burg.

That many people are under the impression that L. W. W. stands for "I Won't Work." If that were true there would be more members.

That among the many things that we are to be thankful for is that we do not live in Lawrence.

That many a fellow who has arranged for the ceremony of being tied to the "rest in the world" is counting up his "meal getters" and wondering when he can get by with his roll.

That several Lowell people will leave the Spindle city for the Golden Gate next Wednesday.

That a Lowell man who recently returned from Los Angeles said that he heard out there that The Sun was to have a ten-story fire-proof building.

That the baggragemen at the Boston & Maine depot were seen in a new role yesterday: They were shoveling snow from the top of the stair porch.

SEEN AND HEARD

Constant reader asks: "Are the Civil war veterans and Spanish-American war veterans exempt from the assessment of a poll tax?"

The Civil war veterans are exempt but the Spanish-American war veterans are not exempt. The Civil war veterans were exempted under a special act in 1906 which provided that soldiers and sailors who served in the militia or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged shall, at their request, be exempt from the assessment of a poll tax.

Two young ladies who have sworn off candy during Lent did not bother to inquire as to the ownership of oranges found in the cloak room. How about that lunch, May?

"The Roosevelt boom is well heeled," says a news item and that may be true, but there's such a thing as being too "well heeled" and too "tight laced."

The City of Worcester has a Boys Trade School that is run on exactly the same principle as our Industrial

school. The Worcester school has nothing on the Lowell school except in the matter of school building. The building cost \$6 feet, four floors used for administration and instruction, and a similar section 40 by 210 feet, having three floors devoted to shop work. The building is of mill construction throughout and is of dignified and practical appearance. The school was established in 1908 and opened to pupils Feb. 8, 1910. It is in charge of a board of trustees of nine members, elected by the city council, three trustees being chosen annually for a term of three years. It is so located as to be reached by six lines of cars.

"Isn't it strange the Baileys should have married each other?" mused Mrs. Kirby. Not that she was particularly interested in the Bailey's marital affairs, and if Mr. Kirby had unmarred a comfortable "huh-huh" from behind his evening paper, her mind would have speedily reverted to a less personal topic.

But instead, he had unexpectedly replied: "Strange? Not at all, my dear. They are unusually well mated—as well matched as Ezra Pinney's oxen," and so Mrs. Kirby had been forced to an immediate defense of her position.

"Why, William Martin Kirby!" she exclaimed, laying down her sewing and leaning forward in her chair. "How can you think so? He is so big and handsome and intelligent, and she hasn't a boy bone in her! This little body."

"What do you mean?" asked her husband, "but in your zeal for an argument you entirely overlooked my smile."

"It's that remote and 'dark' ages of mine, I suppose, before you know they offered a prize to know you for the best-matched pair of oxen."

"There were some beauties brought in, so that everybody laughed when Ezra Pinney came driving along a great, handsome, slow-moving ox hitched up beside a wiry, scrawny

oxen."

—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

HOW MRS. CLINE AVOIDED OPERATION.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."

—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

TO LET

Sufferers from piles, old sores and all skin diseases know that

T. THOMAS' SALVE has no equal

try it. All leading druggists, 35c.

Cuticle Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each free, with 25¢ extra for 25¢ postage. Address "T. Thomas," Dept. B, 111 Main Street, Mass.

Tended-faced men should save Cuticle Soap Shaving Stick, 25¢.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

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MAYOR OBJECTS

He Says Bills Were Illegally Contracted by Commissioner Brown

Believing that the entire transaction was unwarranted from the standpoint of economy or ordinary business judgment and that the purchase of the goods was irregular, Mayor O'Donnell has refused to attach his signature to the bills for the beautiful carpets, elegant draperies, roll-top desks and leather upholstered chairs and lounges that make rich and resplendent the offices of Commissioner George H. Brown at city hall.

The bills went before the committee on accounts a few days ago and were set aside for future reference. It being noticed that the bills were not approved by the purchasing agent.

The bills in question were from the office of the commissioner of streets and in favor of Adams & Co., furniture dealers, for materials, supplies, labor, etc. The bills aggregated \$607.20 and included the offices of the street department and the city engineer's office, both of which are under the supervision of Commissioner Brown. The bill against the street department figured \$488.81 and was itemized as follows: Desk \$55, desk \$10, desk \$7.50, couch \$50, sixty yards of carpet laid at \$1.65 yard, \$100.65, two pairs of draperies \$150, 30 yards of carpet laid at \$1.65 a yard, \$49.71.

The bill for the city engineer's office aggregated \$117.36 and is itemized as follows: One drapery \$27, carpet \$45, book case \$15 and two Kinsman desk lamps \$12.

Both of these bills were approved by Commissioner Brown but were not approved by the purchasing agent and the mayor's attention being called to it he proceeded to investigate. He found that none of the articles had been purchased through the office of the purchasing agent and the municipal council had not instructed Commis-

sioner Brown to enter into any such contract on behalf of the city.

The mayor found the bills in the auditor's office and wrote his disapproval upon both of them. The goods were billed to the city in the early part of January but Commissioner Brown did not put in his requisition to the purchasing agent until yesterday. The mayor went looking for the bills yesterday and found that they had been withdrawn. He was told that he would get them this afternoon but they had not put in an appearance up to 3 o'clock.

In connection with the matter the mayor has addressed the following letters to Commissioner Brown and the commissioner of finance, Mr. Donnelly:

Dear Sir: On March 6, two accounts were rendered to the city by Adams & Co., furniture dealers, for materials, supplies, etc., furnished to the office of Commissioner George H. Brown and to the office of the city engineer, aggregating \$607.20. These accounts had the approval of Commissioner Brown, but did not have the approval of Purchasing Agent Foye. Upon inquiry I learned that none of the articles named in the bills had been purchased through Mr. Foye's office nor had the municipal council authorized Mr. Brown to enter into such a contract in behalf of the city.

With these facts in mind and the personal opinion that the entire transaction was unwarranted from the standpoint of economy or ordinary business judgment, I wrote my disapproval on the bills, as mayor.

Since then I have been informed that Commissioner Brown has filed with the purchasing agent requisitions to cover these accounts, in a part thereof, and as such action in my opinion is an impramer if not illegal method of procedure, I respectfully suggest to you that the requisitions be not approved by you or by Mr. Foye until the matter has been brought to the attention of the municipal council for its consideration and approval.

Respectfully,
James E. O'Donnell,
Mayor of Lowell.

The mayor also addressed letters to City Treasurer Stiles and Purchasing Agent Foye.

very fast and both appeared strong. They worked hard to put in a finisher but at the close both were on their feet and the decision which went to Flannigan was well earned.

The work of Flannigan all through the contest was very classy and he used with remarkable success a series of right and left uppercuts with an occasional straight one to the stomach. He had the better of the argument about all the way but Spencer made a fine impression by his willingness to mix it.

The opening bout was of six rounds and Jimmie Gleason and Jimmie Reardon, both of Lowell, entertained the members as they were never entertained before. Both men are very raw at the business with Reardon having the better knowledge of the game. The poses of Gleason were great. After hanging each other around for six rounds the decision went to Reardon as he gave the better exhibition.

The second bout was between Kid Albenas from East Boston and Johnnie Munroe of Charlestown, and it was about an even thing all through. Both boys showed some good work and with the exception of the third round which Albenas went to the floor for the count of four, both men were strong and evened up matters as the bout progressed. This bout which was an exhibition of good scientific work by both men made a great impression after witnessing the Reardon-Gleason go. A new decision was given by Referee Gardner and it met the approval of all.

The semi-final was a hummer and showed Young Walsh of Lowell and Spider Murphy of Boston. In the first stages of the contest both played a waiting game with Murphy being the aggressor. As the bout went on both men fought carefully and gave a good exhibition. The bout like the rest of the engagements went the distance, ten rounds, and was called a draw, which satisfied all. These boys met at the meeting of the club last week and a similar decision was given which shows that they are pretty evenly matched. The offering was very good and at the conclusion both were very strong. The entire program was of a high order and at the conclusion of the meeting the members congratulated the Messrs. Gardner for the great show. Billy Gardner officiated as referee and his work added much to the great success of the entertainment. President Jimmie Gardner acted as timekeeper and made the announcements.

It was announced that the main bout next week will be furnished by Young Kenny of Lowell and Young Jasper of Boston, and the two men were introduced to the members.

THREE MEN KILLED

At a Fire in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three men were killed and two were injured in a fire which destroyed a Clark street lodging house today. Fifty men were asleep in an upper story when the flames were discovered and there was a rush to the doors and windows.

Thomas McMath, 40, a painter, was instantly killed by jumping from a fourth story window. The other two victims were suffocated by smoke.

FUNERALS

GUINARD.—The funeral of Lilian, beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guinard was held yesterday from the latter's home, 41 Wainwright street and was largely attended. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, in charge of Undertaker Amédée Avelanbaud. Among the many floral tributes deposited on the casket were: Large pillow inscribed "Our Darling"; grandpa and grandma; spray of roses, Miss Edith Harrington; spray, Messrs. Frank and Fred Hall; spray from the aunts of deceased; spray from her uncle and aunt; another large spray from the child's school mates, the pupils of Miss Harrington's room.

GEORGE TYLER

Former Lowell Flinger Will be Watched

The Manchester Union—Baseball fans in this state will watch with interest the work of George Tyler, the Derry boy, during the training season of the Boston Nationals. Tyler made a good impression with the Hub team last year and much is expected of him during the coming season by Manager Johnny King. With the experience which he gained last year, and the fact that he is sure of a good chance to deliver the goods, Tyler will undoubtedly come to the front rapidly. He is a young fellow who though he had but a short career in the minors, made a fine showing for his first year in the big company, and his work this year should be even better than it was last season.

Some of us here will also take a peek at George's work occasionally.

Respectfully,
James E. O'Donnell,
Mayor of Lowell.

Lowell, March 8, 1912.

James E. Donnelly,
Commissioner of Finance.

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tion.

At pilot's order leap and dance;

Drink redhot water by the quart;

Steer miles away from glutton's port;

Eat only two good meals a day;

At nine each night must hit the hay;

Eschew the nip and nightcap, too;

Be very careful what I do;

Must have stiff joints and muscles

soore;

Druises, lumps and welts gnare;

Never never loaf and never groan;

Bear all my ill's without a moan;

With training over, I must play

On every blazin' summer day;

Must hold and run and hit the ball

When for a cloud, the home run call;

Day in, day out, I'm on the job;

For I'm a meany baseball slob;

My berth is one devoid of cheer—

And all I get's ten thou. per year.

The following was found in the Pitts-

burgh Press under the title of "Ball

Player's Spring Day":

The long spring days are almost here,

The saddest days of all the year.

The days when I must jump and

prance,

At pilot's order leap and dance;

Drink redhot water by the quart;

Steer miles away from glutton's port;

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TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

STOCK MARKET

	High	Low	Close
Am Copper	712	705	71
Am Car & Fin	555	535	535
Am Car & Fin	1175	1173	1175
Am Cos OH	492	492	492
Am Locomot.	562	562	562
Am Steel & W	764	764	764
Am Sugar Ref	1182	1182	1182
Anaconda	382	372	382
Archibald	105	105	105
Balt & Ohio	1635	1621	1621
Br Mail Tram	50	52	50
Canadian Pw	2115	201	2115
Cent Leather	255	262	257
Cent Leather Pw	87	87	87
Ches & Ohio	725	735	725
Consol Gas	1292	1282	1282
Den & H G Pw	415	415	415
Eric	51	50	51
Eric St Pw	547	542	547
Eric St Pw	442	442	442
Gen Elec	164	164	164
Gl North Pw	1322	1222	1222
Gl No One off	282	282	282
Illinoia Cen	1862	1862	1862
Int Met Com	1532	1532	1532
Int Met Pw	58	58	58
Int Paper	542	542	542
Intl Cen Co	27	27	27
Kan & Texas	252	252	252
Louis & Nash	1501	1552	1552
Missouri Pa	492	492	492
N Y Central	1121	1121	1121
No Am Co	795	792	792
Nor & West	162	169	169
North Pacific	1192	1191	1192
Ont & West	521	561	561
Pennsylvania	1222	1232	1232
Pressed Steel	312	312	312
Pittsburg Co	1591	1592	1592
Ply St Co	50	50	50
Reading	1562	1562	1562
Rep J & S Pw	702	702	702
Rock St Pw	222	222	222
St Paul	1681	1681	1681
St Pacific	1092	1092	1092
Southern Ry	262	262	262
Southern Ry Pw	714	714	714
Tenn Cooper	357	356	355
Third Ave	14	132	14
Union Pacific	1652	1672	1672
Under Pw	512	512	512
U S Rub	462	454	454
U S Steel	632	612	612
U S Steel Pw	1022	1022	1022
Utah Copper	672	672	672
Wabash R Pw	182	182	182
Western Un	842	842	842
W & L Pw	82	82	82
W & L E 20 Pw	22	22	22

Exchanges and Business

BOSTON, March 9.—Exchanges \$27,125,771; balances \$1,580,208.

For the week ending March 9, 1912: Exchanges, \$165,575,516; balances, \$14,455,165.

Corresponding week of March, 1911: Exchanges, \$145,659,963; balances, \$16,905,398.

Boston Market

BOSTON, March 9.—Trading was fairly active in local copper stocks today. There were no sales at the close. North Butte 25%, off 1/2; Lake 37%, off 1/4; Isle Royal 29, up 1/2.

Cotton Futures

Opening Close

March	10.42	10.33
April	10.50	10.33
May	10.53	10.43
June	10.45	10.45
July	10.64	10.55
August	10.65	10.52
September	10.63	10.55
October	10.51	10.61
November	10.50	10.61
December	10.76	10.70
January	10.73	10.67
February	10.73	10.52

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, March 9.—Primo mercantile paper 4742, Sterling exchange firm at 48125 for 60 day bills and at 48725 for demand. Commercial bills 4522. Bar silver 584. Mexican dollars 42. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady.

Money on call nominal.

Time loans strong, 60 days 3@3%, 90 days 31/2, six months 363/2.

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NEW YORK, March 9.—Primo mercantile paper 4742. Sterling exchange firm at 48125 for 60 day bills and at 48725 for demand. Commercial bills 4522. Bar silver 584. Mexican dollars 42. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV. WESTERN DIV.

To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.
6:43 A.M.	6:14	7:45	6:45
6:45 7:41	7:25	8:45	8:45
6:45 7:50	7:45	9:10	9:24
6:45 7:55	8:45	10:10	11:10
6:45 8:25	8:45	10:15	11:15
6:45 8:30	8:45	10:20	11:20
6:45 8:35	8:45	10:30	11:30
6:45 8:40	8:45	10:35	11:35
6:45 8:45	8:45	10:40	11:40
6:45 8:50	8:45	10:45	11:45
6:45 8:55	8:45	10:50	11:50
6:45 9:00	8:45	10:55	11:55
6:45 9:05	8:45	11:00	12:00
6:45 9:10	8:45	11:05	12:05
6:45 9:15	8:45	11:10	12:10
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6:45 9:50	8:45	11:45	12:45
6:45 9:55	8:45	11:50	12:50
6:45 10:00	8:45	11:55	12:55
6:45 10:05	8:45	12:00	1:00
6:45 10:10	8:45	12:05	1:05
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6:45 12:00	8:45	1:55	2:55
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6:45 9:00	8:45	10:55	11:55
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WOMAN AND HER SON

Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Swindling

NEW YORK, March 9.—Mrs. Anthonette W. Brown and Newton Davis, her son, a student, who lived at No. 111 West Seventy-sixth street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Alford Thomas. They are charged with swindling Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, aged and helpless paraplegic, of No. 156 West Seventy-eighth street.

Through the specific complaint against the defendants is the loss of a check for \$119.82 drawn by the United States Trust company to the order of Mrs. Smith. It is alleged that Mrs. Brown has embezzled the income of Mrs. Smith from her husband's estate since last July to her own use. During this period Mrs. Smith has not received one dollar, it is said.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of S. Newton Smith, a hardware and commission merchant, who died while they were living in the Hotel Savoy, in December, 1897. Mr. Smith left an estate valued at \$500,000, invested in securities, and to the widow was left for life the income from the estate.

Among the heirs who on the death of Mrs. Smith would be beneficiaries under Mr. Smith's will was Autostrive Wells Strode, now Mrs. Brown, a niece, who was estranged, reared and educated by the Smiths.

Paralytic for Years

Mrs. Smith is seventy-five years old and has been a paralytic for many years and so helpless as to require the constant attendance of a nurse. Mrs. Smith lives in a boarding house kept by Mrs. E. L. Hatch and her present nurse is Miss Mary Clark.

Though physically feeble, Mrs. Smith is mentally alert and recently consulted with the Malfratson, a lawyer, of No. 41 Park Row, about the disappearance of her income. Mr. Malfratson had a conference with District Attorney Whitman, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy to make an investigation, and evidence of alleged fraud was disclosed. "No arrests followed."

According to Mrs. Smith's complaint, Mrs. Brown visited her daily, usually in the morning, and emptied all of Mrs. Smith's mail. The United States Trust company waited to Mrs. Smith a check for \$119.82 on March 5, which Mrs. Brown found when she opened the letter. Since last July Mrs. Smith has inserted all checks received from the United States Trust company, which is trustee of the estate. Mrs. Smith re-

fused to endorse the March 5 check, and told Mrs. Brown that she wanted to have the money in her own hands.

Urge to Endorse Check

Mrs. Brown and her son, Newton, urged Mrs. Smith to endorse the check, and Mrs. Brown is reported to have said: "If you endorse the check I will put it on the mantel and you can get it at any time."

Mrs. Smith signed the check, and Mrs. Brown apparently put it on the mantel, but after Mrs. Brown and her son left the room only a blank piece of paper was found.

When the check was returned to the United States Trust company it bore the endorsement of Mrs. Brown, and showed that it had been deposited to her account in the Lincoln Trust company, No. 298 Fifth avenue, and withdrawn, so that her balance was only eight cents.

Since Mrs. Brown took active charge of Mrs. Smith's affairs last July she brought suit to have the trust company removed as trustee, and this is believed by Assistant District Attorney Murphy to be the first step in a plot to gain control of the entire estate instead of Mrs. Smith's income.

NELSON E. HUNTLEY

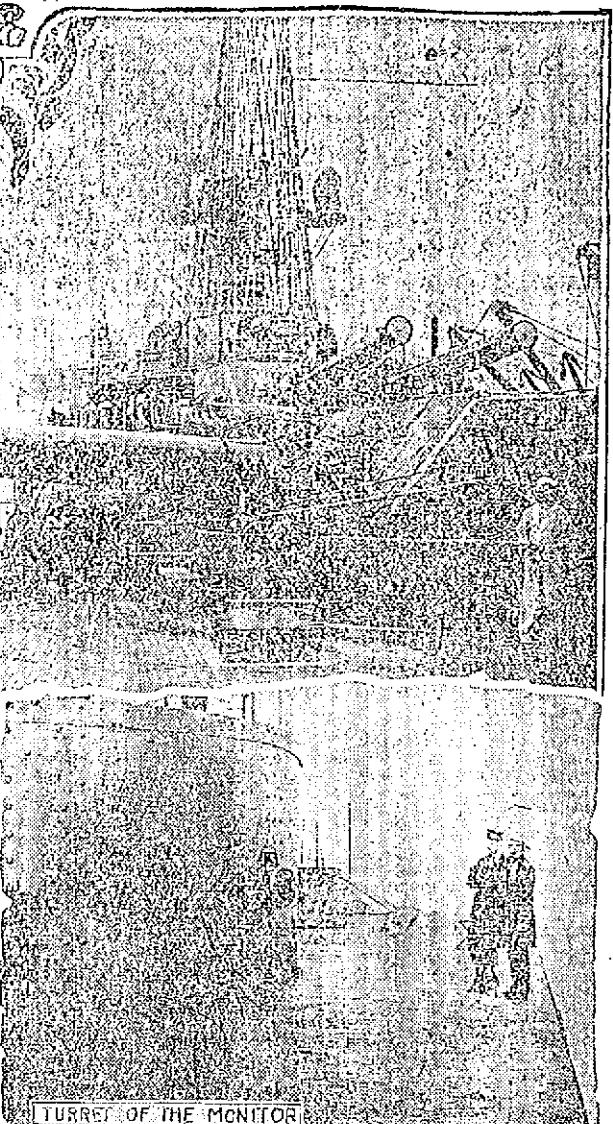
Re-elected Chairman of Dracut School Board

The members of the recently elected school committee of Dracut held an interesting meeting last night and organized for the coming year. Mr. Nelson E. Huntley was re-elected chairman. Mr. Huntley has served in that capacity for a number of years and is now beginning his tenth term as school committee man for the town of Dracut. He is also chairman of the district committee which comprises

NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Fifty years ago today (March 9, 1862) the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor was fought in Hampton Roads. This battle, which was not decisive so far as either vessel scoring a victory was concerned, revolutionized naval warfare and made every warship of that day obsolete. The Little Monitor, which had been contemptuously referred to as a "cheese box on a raft," could have met and defeated any vessel belonging to the navy of any European power at that time. She was the forerunner of the modern ironclad and yet she was a pygmy compared with the Dreadnoughts of today. The Monitor carried two 11-inch guns, each of which throws a projectile each one inch thick. The barrel was built of eight layers of one inch iron. They were of the smooth bore type, and each threw a solid shot weighing one pound, with surprising accuracy; twenty-two pounds, three-inch quick firing guns, eight one-pounders and two torpedo tubes. The Monitor was built of wood, protected on the sides with five layers of iron,

each of which throws a projectile each one inch thick. The barrel was built of eight layers of one inch iron. The Michigan has an armor plate of steel from eight to twelve inches thick. The Michigan can fire a broadside fifty times as heavy as that of the Monitor.



TURRET OF THE MONITOR

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SOLDIER WAS KILLED

Policeman Tried to Disperse Crowd of Noisy Artillerymen

NEWPORT, R. I., March 9.—The file of this forenoon Patrolman General killed by Patrolman Gentle of the local police early today while the officer was trying to disperse a crowd of noisy artillerymen from Fort Adams was definitely identified today as Private Edward R. Jones of the 123rd company, Coast Artillery corps. Jones, who was 25 years old, formerly lived at 26 Leavitt street, Providence. He enlisted on Oct. 20, 1911. Up to the mid-

day he had been a member of the Newport hospital. Medical Examiner Charles W. Stewart performed an autopsy this afternoon.

BOSTON, March 9.—Alleging alienation of his wife's affection, Hubert Clark of Nahant has brought suit in the superior court to recover \$10,000 from Philip A. Hartley, agent of the Penn Mutual Insurance company. Improper conduct with Alice M. Clark is charged between July 11, 1911 and Feb. 10, 1912. Mr. Clark further alleges that Hartley gained the affection of his wife and entreated her to leave his home and continue absence by reason of persuasion and enticement for a long period.

Mrs. Clark is living with her father, Thomas A. Taft, at Bass Point, Nahant.

"I do not know anyone by the name of Hartley," declared Mrs. Clark last evening. "I do know a man by the name of Harold Leeland, who works for the Penn Insurance company, and who sometimes goes under the name of Hartley," she continued.

Last January Mrs. Clark had her husband arrested, charged with non-support. At the trial Mrs. Clark appeared in court extremely well dressed. The judge asked her where she got her clothes and she said that a friend in Brooklyn by the name of Leeland gave them to her. She also declared that he taught her many fine things, and that he had been a friend of her family since she was a child.

After hearing the evidence the judge discharged Mr. Clark. Since his discharge Mr. Clark has not been seen in Nahant.

SHE SEEKS A DIVORCE

Woman Charges Husband With Cruelly Treating Her

RENO, Nev., March 9.—A plainly dressed young woman arrived in this city last August and engaged apartments in a local rooming house, none of her new made acquaintances knowing from whence she came nor for what purpose she was here. It was her first experience in a western city. Suspicion soon rested upon her as another member of the divorce colony, which was not confirmed until yesterday when a complaint entitled Linda N. Moss vs Frank A. Moss was filed by a law firm. The plaintiff proved to be the little maturing located in one of the leading hotels here, and is the fourth well known resident of Sonoma, Calif., who has fallen upon the mercy of a Reno court and the humanitarian laws of Nevada to free them from the galling bonds of an unhappy marriage union.

Mrs. Moss was married at her parents' home in Sonoma, June 7, 1905, the wedding being quite a social event in Boston's suburb. One child, now ten years of age, blessed the union for a time, but failed in the end to keep the parents harmoniously together.

Mrs. Moss alleges in her complaint that her husband developed a harsh, belligerent, tormenting nature, which became more pronounced in violence and abuse until when he struck her in the face and choked her to an extreme, creating dread of him and for her life, she decided it was time she left him, as his conduct became unbearable and her health became seriously affected as a direct consequence of his ill-treatment.

She returned to her former home residing further to live with him as a wife, declaring she had never given him the least cause for his conduct. The couple, for a time, resided in Boston, where the husband is a sales manager of a hall, advertising the ocean and Boardwalk, high class orchestra, Millard's cafe, grill, etc. French chefs, golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booked and terms upon request. Open all the year. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS
Have you overworked your nervous system? It caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in your side, back and bladder? Do you have trouble with the face and under the eyes? A frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Druggist, Price & Co.
Williams' DRUG CO., Cleveland, Ohio
For sale by Falls & Burkinshaw.

It is said that he may file a formal an-

swer and appearance in the case, but not make any opposition to her action.

She asks a decree of absolute divorce and the custody of their child. Mrs. Moss has been a familiar figure here in the social life of the colony, her companionship being limited to a small circle of intimate friends.

LOCAL HEBREWS

Bought Property for a New School House

The property at 133-4 Howard street has been purchased by the Hebrew community of this city and will be converted into a schoolhouse, the plans calling for four class rooms and a large hall that will be available for the Hebrew societies of this city.

The purchase of the new schoolhouse was brought about by a Ladies' association which was organized recently under the patronage of the Gemalos Chasidim, and an organization among the men of which David Ziskind is president and Samuel H. Rosler secretary.

A call has already been sent out to all the Hebrew organizations to assist in the work, and the new school is to be ready for use within a few months.

Uncle Ezra says: "Don't take more'n a gill uv effort to fit folks into a peck of trouble, and a little neglect of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If fitting takes King's New Life Pills for quick results, it's easy, safe, sure, and

in

the

business, try the Sun "Want" column.

THE MONITOR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO WAS A PYGMY COMPARED WITH MODERN BATTLESHIP

CLARENCE M. WEED

Chosen Head of Michigan

A. C. Alumni

Clarence M. Weed of Lowell was elected president of the New England chapter of Michigan Agricultural college last evening at the fifth annual banquet of that organization at the Hotel Bellevue. George C. Seavey of Springfield was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Pres. Kenyon J. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, retiring president of the Michigan alumni, was toastmaster, and Dr. W. O. Heald came from Michigan especially to bring the greetings of the college. He discussed the general situation there, telling of the progress in the work of the college. Dr. W. O. Bean, who for 40 years was head of the botanical department at Michigan, was

re-elected to the secretarial position.

A full case of Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents and will thoroughly cure your out-of-order stomach, and leave sufficient about the house in case some one else in the family may suffer from stomach trouble or indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on these 50-cent cases, then you will understand why dyspeptic trouble of all kinds must go, and why Diapepsin always relieves sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in two minutes. Diapepsin is harmless and tastes like candy, though each dose contains power sufficient to digest antiseptics for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but, what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or other pills for bloatedness or constipation.

This city will have many Diapepsin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever try a little for indigestion or gastritis or any other stomach misery.

Get some Pape's Diapepsin now, this minute, and forever rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion.

HEAVY DUTIES

Will be Paid by J. P. Morgan

NEW YORK, March 9.—J. P. Morgan will have to pay a large sum of money in duties on the art collection which he is now bringing from abroad in spite of the law recently passed to exempt works of art over 100 years old and paintings over 20 years old. A considerable part of the items in the London and Paris collections, it is announced, have failed to pass the United States appraisers under the exempt clause but exactly what the duties will amount to has not yet been determined. Most of the very valuable pieces, however, are clearly duty-free because of their age.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

"L" ROAD ACCUSED OF RUNNING GOLD CARS

HOSTON, March 9.—The first case in which a street railway company has been brought into court charged with violating the statute relative to the temperature in cars, was heard by Judge Almy in the Cambridge district court yesterday, when the Boston Elevated Railway company was arraigned and tried on a complaint brought by Ernest H. MacKenzie, a violin teacher of Somerville.

The complainant quoted the law, which provides that the temperature in cars shall be between 40 and 60 degrees, when told of his having carried a thermometer with him while riding in some of the cars in January and February. He produced records showing that on Jan. 16, when the outside temperature was 20 degrees, the temperature in a North Cambridge car was 31 degrees. On Feb. 8 he stated he rode in a Seaford square car, when the temperature outside was 29 and the temperature in the car was 33.

The railroad company put on several witnesses to show that the company was doing all it could to comply with the law, and to show that, with the opening and shutting of doors, it was impossible in every case to fully comply with the statute. Judge Almy found the defendant not guilty.

The boy knocked my dog around.

It's all the same to me what else they do.

They must not kick my dog around.

In a German scrapbook of the sixteenth century the song is entitled "The Lay of the Dog" and contains several stanzas the lines sung in the Ozarks being merely the refrain. Beneath the last stanza in the scrapbook are the initials "M. L. 1493."

"HOUN' DOG SONG"

SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT 1493

NEW YORK, March 9.—"The Houn' Dog Song," which Missouri minstrels have nominated for chief democratic honors as a campaign hymn was not born in the Ozark mountains, as the followers of Champ Clark have asserted. According to musicians here it is an old German cradle song written prior to 1493. Here are the words in the original:

"Jedes mal ich sin dorfschen komme
Stossen die Jungs mein hand hund herum.
Mir ist leicht was sonst sie thun
Sie durfen nicht stossen mein hand herum."

The literal translation is as follows:

"Every time I come into the little vil-

lage
The boys knock my dog around.

It's all the same to me what else they do.

They must not kick my dog around.

In a German scrapbook of the sixteenth century the song is entitled "The Lay of the Dog" and contains several stanzas the lines sung in the Ozarks being merely the refrain. Beneath the last stanza in the scrapbook are the initials "M. L. 1493."

ALLEGED THIEF

WAS OVERCOME AND NEARLY KILLED BY GAS

BOSTON, March 9.—Nearly asphyxiated by gas while it is alleged, he was committing a burglary, John Grady was rescued from death by the gas man and was held in \$1200 for the grand jury yesterday by Judge Duff in the municipal court on a charge of breaking and entering in the night time.

Ernest Barker, gas agent for the Boston Consolidated Gas company, told the court that Monday night he got a message from police headquarters to go to the basement of the vacant store, 1218 Washington street to investigate a gas leak. He discovered Grady unconscious and dragged him out. It was taken to the city hospital.

George Holmes, an inspector for the gas company, who then went into the cellar to find the leak, was also overcome and was likewise dragged to safety by Barker. Barker said he found that four pipe connections, with two meters, had been severed.

Grady remained three days at the City hospital. To Judge Duff, Grady said: "They say I was there, but I don't know how I got there."

He was held for the April grand jury.

WOMAN GETS \$5000

BECAUSE OF AN INJURY TO HER EYE

BOSTON, March 9.—A substitution of bottles that resulted in carbolic acid being dropped into her eye instead of belladonna, brought a verdict of \$5000 in the superior civil court yesterday in the suit of Miss Caroline Hutchinson, 35, of 31 Rosecliff street, Dorchester, against Dr. Ivan C. R. Amesbury of 574 Dorchester avenue.

Miss Hutchinson, according to her story, was suffering from a slight astigmatism, and went to Dr. Amesbury to have her eyes examined. The latter, during the examination, dropped what he thought was belladonna, a drug used for the purpose of enlarging the pupils, into her eye, but in so doing, he allowed the bottle to mix and instead of belladonna it turned out to be carbolic acid.

Miss Hutchinson's eye was quite badly burned, and the sight partially destroyed, for which she was awarded \$5000 damage by Judge Lawton. Henry C. Sawyer, attorney for the defendant, and J. W. Beck for the defendant,

WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY
AND WANT A MEAL

GOOD DINNER
TRY THE

LOWELL INN

THE DELINQUENT BOY

Views and Reviews by Paul A. Wiebe Before Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Paul A. Wiebe, master of Read cottage at North Cheimack training school addressed the Y. M. C. A. last evening on "The Juvenile Delinquent." He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:

About a month ago your general secretary, Dr. Varnell, called me up on the phone asking me to talk to you about the delinquent boy problem. I am not an orator nor do I claim the least proficiency in the art of public speaking. However, I have taken care of a good many boys during the past few years and can, therefore, speak somewhat from experience. With your kind indulgence I will read a paper which I have especially prepared for this evening. As you know the subject of my lecture is "The Juvenile Delinquent" and when I speak of juvenile delinquents I will consider the boys only, for every community, of course has also its share of girl delinquents. The juvenile delinquent is a young offender generally speaking, under the age of 18 years. That is to say a boy 16 years of age who has committed a serious enough offense to warrant his commitment to an institution would be sent to a state school for boys, which in this state is known as the Lynn School for Boys, at Westboro. However, if this same offense had been committed by a boy who has just passed his sixteenth year and the judge, seeing the necessity of removing the offender temporarily from the community, he would be sent to the state reformatory at Concord, or, if sufficiently depraved, may even be sent to the state prison.

Humane legislation, having taken into consideration the thoughtless impulses of youth, does not want to brand the juvenile delinquent with the stigma of crime. Society's attitude towards these youthful offenders is becoming more and more one of encouragement and this is as it should be, for encouragement is hope. It is not so very long ago since the first juvenile court was established, it was in Chicago in 1893. In most every city of importance juvenile offenders are now tried in separate court rooms from those used for adult criminals, or such cases are heard in the Judge's chambers. In some cities, where the general court room is used, certain days are set aside for the trial of juvenile cases. This, I believe, is the custom in this city and answers of course the same purpose, namely to keep these boys away from all possible contact with older offenders against the law who are more hardened in wrong-doing.

Constantly we see new laws enacted which have a more or less direct bearing upon the subject of "Child Welfare" which is due to the fact that more and more do we realize the truth of the saying that the child of today will be the man of tomorrow. To

anybody who studies this subject somewhat thoroughly it soon becomes quite evident that more parents are becoming careless, yes—I may justly say indifferent, as to the proper care and training of their children.

Quite a few parents act as though they seem to take it for granted that the burden of looking after the welfare of their children belongs to the community. Perhaps we may find one of the reasons for this attitude on the part of some parents in some of our laws. We have laws which provide children with a free education, others to oblige a city to look after the school-children's health. Then there are "Child-Labor" laws which, if efficiently enforced, will protect children from being exploited as wage-earners too soon in life. Furthermore every up to date community has a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, these societies being branches of the American Humane Society, and intend to prosecute people who either injure or neglect.

Thus you can see that indifferent parents may soon realize that what they will not do for their children will be done either by the state or by private philanthropy.

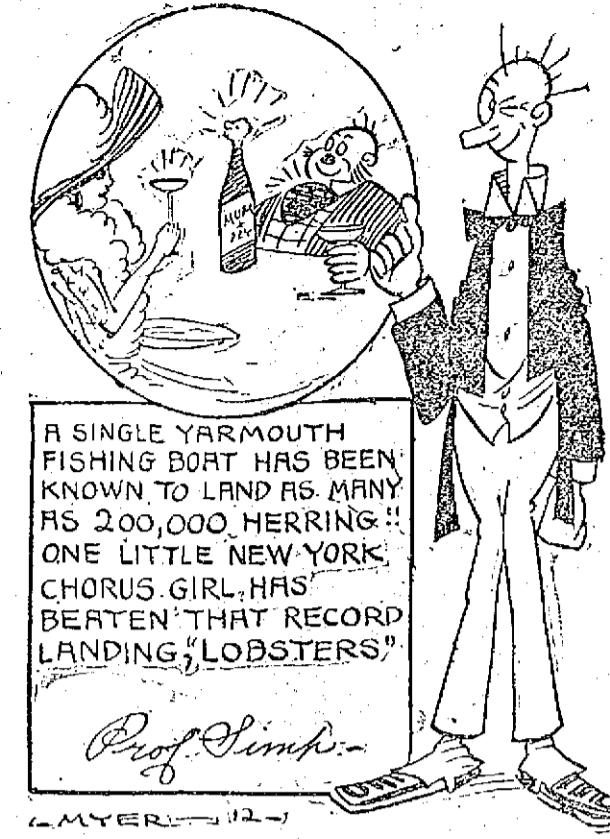
It is quite true that there are a good many parents who are, through poverty or other unfortunate conditions, unable to properly maintain their children. However, there are a good many parents who are well able to discharge their duties in this respect. And it is really amazing how indifferent some of these unnatural fathers and mothers are toward their own offspring. Perhaps, for the good of the boys of such parents, it would be just as well to take the children away from such parents and place the boys in a properly conducted institution. But, I believe that such parents should be prosecuted and, after all warnings have failed, should be forced to pay just as much as the court thinks they are able to for the maintenance of their children while they are taken care of by the county or state. I am sure that such a proceeding would serve two purposes. In good many cases it would, no doubt, have a wholesome influence upon some parents, and secondly the community would save some money which it has to spend towards the maintenance of such institutions. Parental neglect is perhaps the chief cause of juvenile delinquency.

Another cause is poverty. A good many boys with whom I have come in contact have lost their father and the mother has to work and earn a living. Then the boy, who is perhaps 12 or 13 years old, goes to work and absents himself from his school. However, the law provides truant officers to see that the compulsory education statutes are complied with and after due warning the boy has been given, he is compelled to the Truant school.

Environment, of course, has very much to do with juvenile delinquency. You all know of the cheap theatres, whose very front doors are covered with highly colored pictures of melodramatic plots to be enacted on the canvas within. These posters areuring a good many of our boys and I am sure you will agree that they act very often most unfavorably upon the imaginative nature of a growing boy whose ambition it becomes to imitate some of the weird feats which the moving picture machine presents to him. In Justice to a few managers of such theatres it must be said that some of them are a little more careful than others in this respect. Hundreds of boys you may see in such places most any night and it would be well to discourage them from going to those places.

Then, again, we have juvenile delinquents who are either mentally or physically so far below the accepted standard that only expert medical advice may point out a course of treat-

PROF SIMP'S STATISTICS.



ment which will bring about a cure or so much of an improvement as medical or surgical skill can bring about. I could go on now enumerating a good many more causes which contribute to juvenile delinquency but time will not permit me to do so.

We are also fortunate in now having a splendid monthly magazine, entitled "The Child," which is entirely devoted to the subject of child welfare.

The Delinquent Problem

You are aware that the juvenile delinquent exists and that he presents a problem to be solved. The country over we have magnificent institutions to teach such boys and to inculcate in them good habits, looking after their physical and moral welfare and give them an industrial training. All of such institutions are doing their share of good work, some are better equipped than others. It is true, but they are and will remain a necessity under present existing social-economic conditions. I am not to speak of the work done for boys while they are inmates of an institution, but my superintendent, Mr. Rufus E. Corlew, of the County Training school, will, no doubt, be very glad to do so sometime. Mr. Corlew is fast grasping the situation and under his progressive administration you can safely expect even better results in the training of the boys of which he has charge. Probably you are aware of the fact that some people are forever ready to criticize anybody and some are disposed to belittle the work of such institutions. Do not accept such stories without investigating yourself the truth of such statements which may be either the result of ignorance or malice.

Big Brother Movement

I will now speak briefly of the Big Brother movement. Realizing that juvenile delinquents, either those paroled by the court or paroled from a training school, are more in need of models than of critics, this Big Brother idea is to supply such models for them, in enlisting the aid and cooperation of men of good will and personal interest in the problem. Inasmuch as I have the honor of being personally well acquainted with the originator of this movement, Mr. Ernest K. Coulter, whose efforts started the first Big Brother club in the autumn of 1904, and having myself worked, in spare time, as a Big Brother while connected as officer with the New York House of Refuge for three years, I can assure you that the idea is well worthy of your earnest consideration. Big Brothers are asked to express their individuality and human interest in their own way and to give to their little brothers what time they have at such periods as may be convenient to them.

The keynote of the Big Brother movement is individuality. One man to a boy—the man to be known as the Big Brother, and it becomes his duty to take a sincere interest in all of his little brother's doings. If you believe that a boy in the open is better than a boy in jail, you are in sympathy with the Big Brother movement. If you believe that a boy without some assistance can always overcome the temptations and dangers incident to an unfortunate environment, and that he cannot be a happy or good boy without having a share in some of the things which make for happiness, you concur in the Big Brother platform. The Big Brother takes his little brother in to lunch or to dinner once in a while, talks to him about his life and business, gives him a little good advice and above all a whole lot of earnest and sympathetic fellowship. He sees to it that the boy goes to school or finds him a job. The Big Brother must forever keep in touch with the boy, sometimes taking him to a good and wholesome play, and, as the boy naturally grows into these better atmospheres, he will soon lose all taste for the vicious. Make the boy at all times feel that you are very much interested in him and that you are trying your level best to help him along as a sincere friend. Also that you would certainly feel hurt if he should act badly.

You will certainly not experience any difficulty in finding a little brother to whom you can devote some of your spare time and sympathy.

The Big Brother movement is founded upon good common sense and not upon idle sentimentalism. When properly worked out the Big Brother idea brings the results for which business men would look.

The probation officers of the city as well as the truant officer will be able to send one of those little fellows, in need of a Big Brother, to you.

Some of the requirements necessary to become a Big Brother are:

It is to be a brother to the boy in the fullest sense of the word.

The first business is to win the confidence of the boy.

He must learn the boy's habits and habits. His manner of life and environment make him what he is.

"His business with the little brother is to work a change in these respects."

He must show the value of industry and effectively prove the evils of idleness to the boy. When you invite such a boy into a gentleman's

REAL ESTATE SALES

Transactions Recorded for the Past Week

The following real estate sales for Lowell and suburban towns were recorded at the registry of deeds office during the past week:

LOWELL

John F. Griffin to Anna G. Norris, land and buildings on Littley avenue, \$1. Locks and Canals on Merrimack river to Charles H. McEvoy, land on Pawtucket boulevard, \$1.

Mary J. Ready to Henry J. O'Dowd, land and buildings on Stanley street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred F. Wiggin, land on Upham street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred F. Wiggin, land on Dewey avenue, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred F. Wiggin, land on Dewey avenue, \$1.

Helen C. Osgood, et ux., land and buildings at corner Appleton and Garrel streets, \$1.

Harry Dally to Morris Rotman, land on Andover street, \$1.

Morris Rotman to Sam Glazer, et al., land on Andover street, \$1.

Henry J. O'Dowd to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, land and buildings at corner Rogers and High streets, \$1.

Winnie Donovan to Emily G. Donovan, land and buildings on Bowers street, \$1.

Wesley M. Wilder to The Connors Bros. Co., land on Marshall road, \$1.

Henry W. Barnes to The Connors Bros. Co., land on Tanner and Main streets, \$1.

People's Savings Bank of Woonsocket, R. L. to Woonsocket Inst., Savins, land on Mt. Washington street, \$1.

Mary O. St. Godard to William J. Wilson, et ux., land and buildings on Stanley and Pollard streets, \$1.

Bernard J. Tracey to William H. O'Connell, land and buildings \$1.

Elizabeth Harris to Remi Bubas Livingston, land and buildings on Smith street, \$1.

BILLERICA

Aaron Adelman to Sierid A. Lundgren, land on Bedford street, \$1.

Frank W. Coulthard to Nell McElroy, land on Glendale avenue, \$1.

Josephine Marrian's tr. to Hugh McNamee, land on Elm street, \$1.

George H. Hill, tr. to Lena M. Payne, land on Marlboro and Wallace roads, \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Frederick Keon, land on Ridgeway avenue, \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Elizabeth Horner, land on corner Chesterfield and Ellington avenues, \$1.

George H. Shields, tr. to Alessandro Suro, land at Shawsheen River park, \$1.

CHELMSFORD

Luella A. Harmon to Oscar R. Snadins, land and buildings on Bridge street, \$500.

Charles A. Randlett to Gertrude L. Randlett, land at corner of Wesley and Emmett streets, \$1.

DUNSTABLE

Ernest S. Tuoper to Frank Parker, land and buildings on road to Hollis, \$1.

TEWKSBURY

Robert Hoxie Jr.'s admix. to Jessie MacIntosh, land, \$65.

W. Hubert Wood, tr. to Barnet Antosky, land at Shawsheen River Park, \$1.

W. Hubert Wood, tr. to Louis Adelson, land at Shawsheen River Park, \$1.

Geo. H. Shields, tr. to Nathaniel P. Freedman, land at Shawsheen River Park, \$1.

Grace V. Nickerson to William A. Beattie, land on Lakeview avenue, \$1.

George H. Shields, tr. to Alessandro Lupi, land at Shawheen River Park, \$1.

John W. Rorke, tr. to Morris Freedman, land on Idewill road, \$1.

John W. Cooke, et ux., to George E. Garland, land and buildings on Trull street, \$1.

TYNGSBORO

Roderick Chisholm to Anna G. Norris, land and buildings on Oak Ridge avenue, \$1.

Anna G. Norris to John F. Griffin, land and buildings on Oak Ridge avenue, \$1.

Andrew J. Sheehan to John Morgan, et ux., land on Tynesborough road and Brooklyn street, \$1.

WESTFORD

Thomas E. Symmes to Lena T. Monahan, land, \$1.

WILMINGTON

Union Ice Co. of Boston to Emma M. Grant, land at corner Oak street and Grove avenue, \$1.

Isabelle F. Page by mge. to Joshua W. Knowles, land on Main street, Heath, Garden, Jasper and Grove avenues, \$370.

George A. DeLand et al. to Mary Sudzinski, land on Little River avenue, \$1.

Olivia H. Gould to Merchant H. Stewart, land on Burnap street, \$1.

THE MILK BILLS

Attacked at Hearing at State House

—

BOSTON, March 9.—The Ellis and Meany milk bills were attacked at the hearing in the state house yesterday. While many representatives of local granges favored the Meany bill, all opposed the Ellis bill. Both Representatives Meany and Ellis appeared in support of their own measures.

Mr. Ellis declared that, while he was of the opinion his own bill should be passed, he favored any bill which would accomplish the same result. He denied that his bill would make the price of milk almost prohibitive. In support of his contention he cited his own experiences in the production of milk.

Alvin L. Wright of South Hadley said the sentiment in that section of the state is very strong against all the bills, especially the Ellis bill. He said the farmers want to be left alone and took with grave apprehension on any legislation that is proposed without their full approval.

Gen. Chas. W. Wood of Shrewsbury, deplored the necessity of any legislation.

He said that legislation has been imposed upon the farmer until there is not a man who is dependent on agricultural pursuits alone that is making a fair living. He denounced the Ellis bill as the most drastic and at the same time the most trifling matter ever put

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE

Made by Brockton Girl and Was Accepted by Nils Anderson

hard thinking.

"I read a whole lot about how nice it would be to have a leap year engagement and so I planned a party for Feb. 27. I suppose I ought to have waited until the 29th to have made it real, but I just couldn't wait any longer when he and I got together with nothing but the moon shining in through the window."

"You know they say you can win a man through his stomach. Well, I just made lots of nice things—Welsh rarebit and fudge—and when I had treated him and got him real happy I popped the 'q' question. You should have heard him hem and cough. I think his heart came right up in his mouth he was so surprised."

"But we came to an agreement and expect to be married sometime in the summer. I don't think there is any harm in my asking him to marry me."

PUBLIC MARKETS

Sec'y Ellsworth Says They Are Needed

BOSTON, March 9.—The attitude of railroads toward the development of agricultural districts, the possibility of building up these districts by the use of electric railways and the need of a public market in each city and large town in this state were some of the subjects discussed at yesterday's meeting of the New England conference of rural progress at the state house.

In speaking of the farmer's attitude toward prices, F. E. Duffy of Hartford said the railroads are taking too much of the farmer's profit. He declared the solution of the high cost of living would be found in reduced charges for transportation and distribution of farm products. He strongly favored the parcels post.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

The last two performances of "The Rosary" to be given here at the Opera House, are scheduled for today, matinees and evening and indications point to capacity houses for both performances. As presented by Messrs. Rowland and Clifford's clever company, "The Rosary" has struck a popular cord and the result has been that the ticket sellers at the Opera House have been having one of the busiest times of the current season.

THOMAS E. SHEA

Thomas E. Shea will open a four days' engagement at the Opera House on Monday, March 11th. He will offer three plays, two from his well known repertoire and a new play entitled "A Man and His Wife," which was produced last year under the title of a "Self Made Man." The piece is a dramatization of Samuel Shipman's well known novel "The Spell." It fur-

young man, whom she, foolishly, imagines she loves. The husband discovering that, for a time he has lost his wife's love, allows her to go her way and a separation results. This shock has barely passed when a run is instituted on his bank by an enemy, a politician and a tool of the trusts, whom the banker has opposed. In the third act occurs the big scene, the run on the bank. It is here that Mr. Shea has the opportunity of demonstrating his ability as an actor of dramatic force and declamation. In the end the wife finds that the god of love will not stand trifling with, and conscience stricken returns to her husband.

JAMES K. HACKETT

James K. Hackett, who is making the hit of his life in "The Grain of Dust" this season, tells a little story of a person who wants to see a lawyer.

"So you want a divorce, do you?" said the lawyer, peering over his glasses at the worried little man in front of him.

"Yes sir, I've stood about all I can; my wife has turned suffragette, and she is never at home."

"I'm pretty anxious to break up a family, you know. Don't you think you had better try to make the best of it for a while? Perhaps it is only a passing fad."

That's what I have been doing, but there are some things a man can't stand. I don't mind the cooking, and I haven't minded washing the dishes, but I do kick on having pink ribbons run into my nightshirt to fool the babies."

"GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD"

"What a fool an honest man is for being a crook!" This speech delivered by the promoter of shady financial deals near the finish of the fourth act of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," furnished the key to the plot of this exceedingly funny play and gives better than any other tip in this breezy comedy, the idea which George M. Cohan undoubtedly had in mind when he made over the Wallingford titles for the show.

KEITH'S LOWELL THEATRE

The perfection of realism on the vaudeville stage will be seen next week when a real engine in motion will be seen at Keith's in connection with the great headline act "Train 44" by Sylvia Bidwell and company. The sketch is a one-act drama of intense interest.

It deals with the attempt to kill a telephone operator and thus derail a train. Miss Bidwell plays the part of the courageous woman who foils the schemers and flags the train. The act is finely staged. The Longdon's two extremely funny entertainers, give a most laughable act entitled "A Night on the Boulevard." Bailey, Hall and Burlette, the Ratshkeller trio are singers and instrumentalists and they introduce a pleasing act in playing backwards thereby getting unexpected harmony. Shirley and Kessler, juvenile entertainers, have a neat and most acceptable act. The Empire State Four, singers and comedians, have the power of making you laugh lustily. Monique's Cockatoos are feathered performers who present a novelty never witnessed here before. They do acrobatic stunts after which they have runs on a circular track and they conclude with a fire scene representing a full-blown fire department. There are a score of pure white feathered performers in the company. The Haskell children, who have just reached the age under which they can perform professionally under the laws of Massachusetts, are a couple of extraordinarily clever little girls. They give recitations, songs and dances and are immediately in their line. The King Bros. are premier gymnasts and acrobats, doing something out of the ordinary. A big bill of five acts and eight pictures has been arranged for tomorrow's concert. The concerts start at 1:30 and 3:30.

I Cleared My Face of Superfluous Hair

I Destroyed the Blemish, Never to Return.

THE SECRET YOUTH FREE.

Women who are despairing because they have tried all manner of things without success to remove a disfiguring growth of Superfluous Hair on face, neck or arms, will be delighted to hear that a recognized chemist of standing has made public a new "secret" method of removing "hair arms" can be made a thing of the past, and all disfiguring growths on face or neck forever banished from sight.

"I entirely cured my heavy growth, after all else had failed, by the use of the new method invented by a famous Professor of Chemistry at the famous College of Rugby, England, and who has received many degrees and titles for his learning.

"I am sure that no matter how many things have failed—no matter how heavy the growth, no matter where it is—on the face, the neck or arms, or any other part of the body—Professor Smith's Method will be followed upon to remove all superfluous hair so it will not return, as I myself found."

This is the glad message of Mrs. Kathyrn B. Jenkins, prominent society woman of Scranton, Pa., who resides at the fashionable Duckworth Apartments in that city, and who has recently allowed a photograph to be published here.

It is the desire of every sufferer in this country may receive the benefit, full particulars will be sent absolutely free and without charge, which will enable you to get rid of your growth as you desire.

If you are troubled with hairs on the arms, so that you are unable to wear short sleeves with comfort; if you are afflicted with a growth of hair on the face or on the neck which interferes with your peace of mind and spoils your complexion, address us, giving your name, please state whether Mrs. or Miss and address and a two-cent stamp for return, to Elmer Chapelle, Secretary, 61 N. F. Pine St., Providence, R. I.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

In the appearance of Prof. Carpenter the noted mesmerist and hypnotist for a week's engagement, commencing March 12th, Manager Carroll of the Merrimack Square theatre has secured an act that promises to give more genuine satisfaction than a majority of the offerings that have appeared on the local vaudeville stage in seasons.

The act which Prof. Carpenter presents is a laughable and marvelous demonstration of hypnotic phenomena, that never fails to develop the greatest interest and amusement among his audiences. He has been engaged in this particular line of entertainment for years and is favorably known throughout the country over.

He has played in all of the big theatrical centers and in the city of Boston alone, has amused thousands of patrons by his wonderful power. There's a newness to his performance that makes it highly enjoyable to those who attend more than once. The professor has no set program to carry out but meets each emergency as it confronts him and generally develops it into some interesting incident. The rich humor which the act provides is the kind that can be fully appreciated by young and old alike. Prof. Carpenter is well known in this city, having played here on many occasions in the past, his first engagement being in old Hunting-

ton.

His act is the glad message of Mrs. Kathyrn B. Jenkins, prominent society woman of Scranton, Pa., who resides at the fashionable Duckworth Apartments in that city, and who has recently allowed a photograph to be published here.

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Fine Turkey Dinners

Commencing Sunday, Feb. 24, and every Sunday following, we will serve turkey and chicken dinners at the Peckin restaurant, cor. Central and Middle streets. Up one flight. The best place in the city to get a good dinner.

Chin Lee & Co.

Chinese and American Restaurant

Dining rooms reserved for ladies or private parties. This restaurant is open from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. including Sundays, 117 Merrimack st., near John st. Telephone 1322.

CUT PRICES ON

Leather Goods

DEVINE'S

124 MERRIMACK STREET
Repairing, Etc. Telephone 2160

ALLAN LINE

Boston to Glasgow

One Class Cabin Service (Termed Second)

Section Mar. 11 Boston Apr. 11

Lake Erie Mar. 25 Portland Apr. 23

No cattle carried

Rate Glasgow or Derry \$45.00 up

Third Class, Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, £25.25

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, 30 State Street, Boston

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St.

FREDERIC B. LEEDS, 5 Bridge St.

H. & A. ALLEN, 90 State St., Boston.

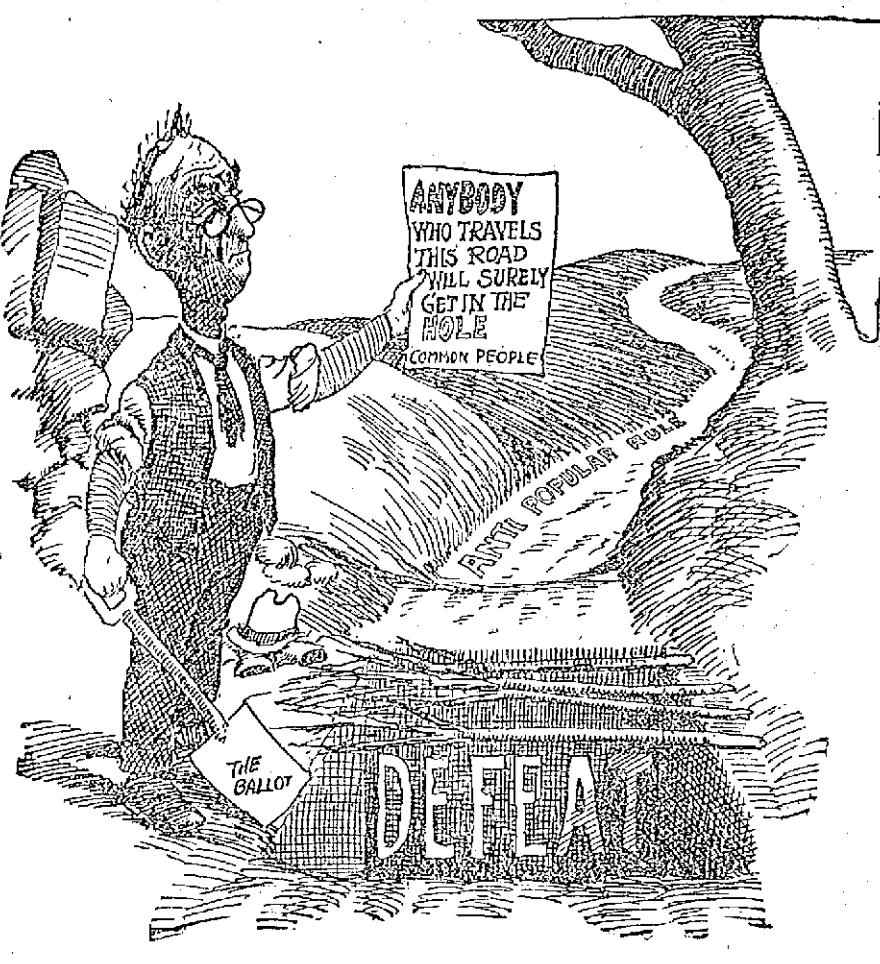
JESSE A. CASE

I am the man who conquers Rheumatism. This photograph shows me as I am today, over 50 years of age, in perfect bodily physical condition. ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. I wish it were possible to tell you my condition 7 years ago. For over 30 years I suffered with Rheumatism, and for more than half that time I could not pen letter. See my hands as they are today—if you want more proof of just and Rapid Cure Specific Case, I will write at once for my FREE book on "Rheumatism—its Cause and Cure." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.

JESSE A. CASE

Dept. 175, Hopedale, Mass.

The most wonderful book ever written—the most wonderful medicine ever compounded.



SPEAKING OF THIS PUTTING-HIM-IN-THE-HOLE BUSINESS

THOMAS E. SHEA

The perfection of realism on the vaudeville stage will be seen next week when a real engine in motion will be seen at Keith's in connection with the great headline act "Train 44" by Sylvia Bidwell and company. The sketch is a one-act drama of intense interest.

It deals with the attempt to kill a telephone operator and thus derail a train. Miss Bidwell plays the part of the courageous woman who foils the schemers and flags the train. The act is finely staged. The Longdon's two extremely funny entertainers, give a most laughable act entitled "A Night on the Boulevard."

Bailey, Hall and Burlette, the Ratshkeller trio are singers and instrumentalists and they introduce a pleasing act in playing backwards thereby getting unexpected harmony.

Shirley and Kessler, juvenile entertainers, have a neat and most acceptable act. The Empire State Four, singers and comedians, have the power of making you laugh lustily.

Monique's Cockatoos are feathered performers who present a novelty never witnessed here before. They do acrobatic stunts after which they have runs on a circular track and they conclude with a fire scene representing a full-blown fire department.

There are a score of pure white feathered performers in the company. The Haskell children, who have just reached the age under which they can perform professionally under the laws of Massachusetts, are a couple of extraordinarily clever little girls. They give recitations, songs and dances and are immediately in their line.

The King Bros. are premier gymnasts and acrobats, doing something out of the ordinary. A big bill of five acts and eight pictures has been arranged for tomorrow's concert.

The concerts start at 1:30 and 3:30.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

In the appearance of Prof. Carpenter the noted mesmerist and hypnotist for a week's engagement, commencing March 12th, Manager Carroll of the Merrimack Square theatre has secured an act that promises to give more genuine satisfaction than a majority of the offerings that have appeared on the local vaudeville stage in seasons.

The act which Prof. Carpenter presents is a laughable and marvelous demonstration of hypnotic phenomena, that never fails to develop the greatest interest and amusement among his audiences.

He has been engaged in this particular line of entertainment for years and is favorably known throughout the country over.

He has played in all of the big theatrical centers and in the city of Boston alone, has amused thousands of patrons by his wonderful power.

There's a newness to his performance that makes it highly enjoyable to those who attend more than once.

The professor has no set program to carry out but meets each emergency as it confronts him and generally develops it into some interesting incident.

The rich humor which the act provides is the kind that can be fully appreciated by young and old alike.

Prof. Carpenter is well known in this city, having played here on many occasions in the past, his first engagement being in old Hunting-

ton.

His act is the glad message of Mrs. Kathyrn B. Jenkins, prominent society woman of Scranton, Pa., who resides at the fashionable Duckworth Apartments in that city, and who has recently allowed a photograph to be published here.

It is the desire of every sufferer in this country may receive the benefit, full particulars will be sent absolutely free and without charge, which will enable you to get rid of your growth as you desire.

If you are troubled with hairs on the arms, so that you are unable to wear short sleeves with comfort; if you are afflicted with a growth of hair on the face or on the neck which interferes with your peace of mind and spoils your complexion, address us, giving your name, please state whether Mrs. or Miss and address and a two-cent stamp for return, to Elmer Chapelle, Secretary, 61 N. F. Pine St., Providence, R. I.

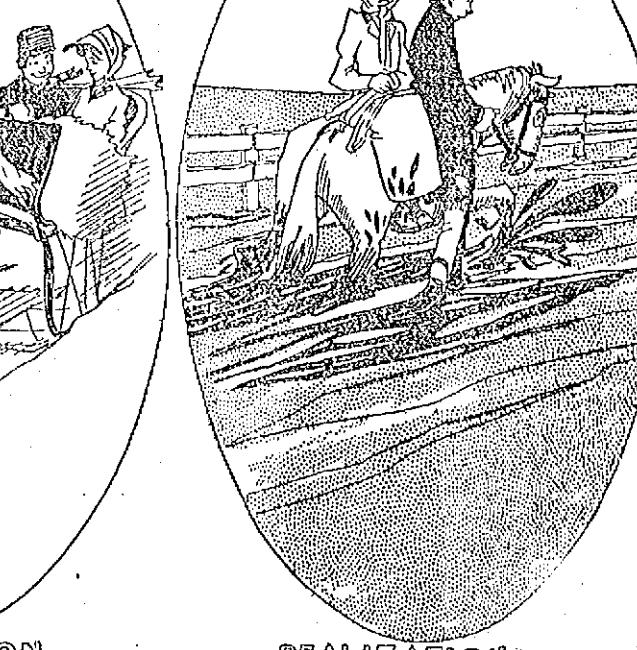
LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS

Next week is circus week at the Academy of Music, four big acts turned into one, two hours of fun, pantomime and amusement.

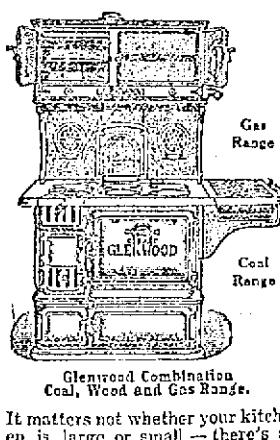
Barnum's circus, featuring the smallest horse in the world, not a dog, not a cat, not a pony—it's a horse. Then there are the Varnessons and their comedy bat act, thrillers, daring, hair raising and fun.

We also present Count L'Augusta, a descendant of Vikings, in a sensational wife act, mystifying, hypnotizing and gratifying. Don't fail to see him.

Last but not least, come the Jolly Family Baffled Stock company or the "Baby Elephant." Can you imagine Eddie La Rose at a circus? He eats em alive—he knows no fear. See him now, Don't miss the chance of a lifetime. Come one and all, big and small. Come to the Academy circus week. Big

**A Smooth Range**

It takes great skill and the very best material to make a plain smooth range—but Oh! how clean and wholesome it looks in the kitchen, so appropriate and business like.



Glenwood Combination
Coal, Wood and Gas Range.

It matters not whether your kitchen is large or small—there's a plain Glenwood made to fit it.

Prices to suit all purses.

Cabinet Glenwood Range

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

Mr. F. Gookin Co., Lowell.

YAUDEVILLE Academy of Music Photo Plays

HARVARD TEACHERS' ASS'N BOSTON, March 9.—Tests of educational efficiency was the topic at the 21st annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association today. The program of the morning session included papers by Edward L. Thorndike, professor of educational psychology at the Teachers' college, Columbia University, and Leonard Ayres of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation. The general discussion of tests of school efficiency provided for addresses by Howell Cheney of the Connecticut state board of education and P. V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools.

Lowell Opera House

Julius Cahn, Prop. and Mgr.

TONIGHT

Ed. W. Rowland and Edwin Clifford (Inc.) Offers

"THE ROSARY"

By Edward E. Rose Same Company as New York and Boston.

HARRINGTON REYNOLDS

AS "FR. BRIAN KELLEY" Like the poem and song, it will live forever.

Prices—Night, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c.

THOS. E. SHEA ON SALE

Monday, "A Man and His Wife" Prices, Mat. 15c and 25c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

C

PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH

At Toledo Last Night Dealt With the Judiciary and Progress

In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government.

The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states strung along the Atlantic coast of 3,000,000 of people, and under the same constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states bound into one of more than 90,000,000 of people and with a human guardianship of 10,000,000 more—now in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty, the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to a continent wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Voters Themselves Representatives.

For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however altruistic the latter class may be. Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interests; hence it follows that the best government, in the sense of the government most certain to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice. In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and are the people for whom the government is maintained and whose rights and happiness the government is intended to secure. More than this, government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, government by a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had.

Judges Not Representative.

These checks and balances, as has been pointed out, include the division of the government into three independent branches—the legislative, executive and the judiciary—and the provisions by which usurpation by one of the functions of another is forbidden. The executive, while he is bound to act in behalf of all the people and to regard their rights, is properly influenced by that discretionary policy which he was elected by his constituents to carry out. In that sense he represents the majority of the electorate. So, too, the legislative members elected to uphold certain governmental views of the majority will properly favor the embodiment of such views in valid legislation.

But the judiciary are not representative in any such sense, whether appointed or elected. The moment they assume their duties they must enforce the law as they find it. They must not only interpret and enforce valid enactments of the legislature according to its intention, but when the legislature in its enactments has transgressed the limitations set upon its power in the constitution the judicial branch of the government must enforce the fundamental and higher law by annulling and declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment. Then the judges are to decide between individuals on principles of right and justice. The great body of the law is written, determined by precedent and founded on eternal principles of right and morality. This the courts have to declare and enforce. As between the individual and the state, as between the majority and the minority, as between the powerful and the weak, financially, socially, politically, courts must hold an even hand and give judgment without fear or favor. In so doing they are performing a governmental function, but it is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government or any kind of government that exalts justice and righteousness to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in respect of the issue for their decision. In many cases before the judges that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual or a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In

such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely, and the so called administration of justice would be a farce.

Reform of Judicial Procedure.

Having made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guarantees of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the nonvoting part of the people and of the voting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as it can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little burden on the poor litigant as possible. The defects in our judiciary have not been in the corruption of the judges, but mainly in the procedure and in the helplessness of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The popular impulse has been to take away the power from the judge and to give it all to the jury, and this has not been for the public good in the enforcement of the criminal law. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the legislatures of the state and congress, and I am glad to say that the movement for reform has been accelerated by action of the state and national bar associations, and we may look for decided progress in the near future.

But these humdrum defects and their tedious remedies are not of the spectacular character to call for political discussion or to attract effort from politicians in the passage of remedial legislation. The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interpreting their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the legislature. I do not intend to discuss these charges, although if reduced to specific cases it would be easy to show many of them to be unfounded. For the purposes of this discussion I may admit that courts have erred in this regard, have unduly broadened constitutional restrictions in order to invalidate useful statutes or have given such statutes a wrong construction. How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways—either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

Judicial Recall.

In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates, and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. I have pointed out that under our form of government and constitution many of the issues arising before our courts are effect issues between the state and the individual, between the majority and the minority, cases in which the popular interest might be greatly excited to secure a favorable judgment. By this system the question whether the judge is to be removed or not is to be left to that majority that may be greatly aroused to secure from him a judgment favorable to them. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual cannot be maintained against the government and the majority?

But it is said we may have corrupt judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under our present system. But that is said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard, and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the judge who decides against them is to continue in office. It would be hard to devise a more unjust and ineffective method of purifying the judiciary or one less likely to promote courage of honest conviction.

Recall of Decisions.

Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

This is a remarkable suggestion and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced.

What the court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate what will be the question uppermost in the minds of most of them an forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be

whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the constitution? The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and farsighted experience which are not to be expected of the electorate or welcome by it. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then amount to if applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Suppose the act to be invalid because it infringes the rights of liberty of a certain unpopular class and by indirect means suspends the writ of habeas corpus in their cases. I ask any candid, fair minded man if the decision of such a question when submitted to a popular majority is not likely to turn rather upon the popular disfavor of those affected than upon the possible infringement of the constitutional liberty of a citizen. Let another law involving other classes who could themselves hear it submitted and would not the court's decision be likely to be sustained by the majority?

Where It Would Work Harm.

Take another case, instances of which have frequently arisen in our history. Suppose in the early development of a state the question arises whether a series of special privileges shall be granted to a rich company willing to invest if only the privileges are exclusive and certain. Suppose the court finds the law unconstitutional and the decision is submitted to the people. In an early state of development the popular yearning is for capital and expansion, and the popular vote might well fasten such a burden on the state and people forever. Of course in this day and generation such a decision will be said to be remote, but in a business and political atmosphere like that in Alaska of today the popular view is different. Later on, of course, the people might and probably would change in respect to another but similar law.

A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation or consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the constitution to meet special cases. The greatest of all despotsisms is a government of special instances.

But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on the one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand are very different things. The one is simple, the latter complex, and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act or its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution or any principle of it or amend its terms until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is ought to be surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation. In other words, the course or procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what the proposed vote of a majority on constitutional interpretation would be.

Protecting the Constitution.
Constitutions ought to be protected by such requirements as to their amendment as to insure great deliberation by the people in making them, much greater than one vote of a mere temporary majority. This method of amending the constitution would give it no more permanence than that of an ordinary legislative act and would give to the inalienable rights of liberty, private property and the pursuit of happiness no more sanctity than that of an annual appropriation bill.

Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals, which have been inviolable for 700 years since the days of Magna Charta, applies itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear its sacred guarantees? Would we not in giving such a power to a temporary majority of an electorate, instead of being progressive, be reactionary. Instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny?

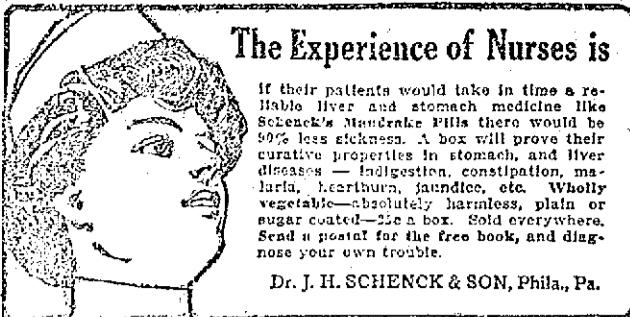
The Tramp Post.
M. de Tardé, who was one of the greatest of modern sociologists, sometimes exercised the functions of a judge at Sarlat. One day the gendarmes brought before him a sadly tattered tramp.

"What is your profession?" inquired M. de Tardé.
"I am a poet," said the vagabond.
One of the gendarmes interrupted,
"That's not a Christian trade."

The judge always sometimes teased the tramp. Laughing, he asked the beggar to recite some of his verses. The tramp drew from his pocket a ragged notebook. On the yellow leaves the judge read some ballads and some sonnets which sang of love of country. Handing back to the poet his notebook, he added thereto a hundred sou pieces, saying, "You may go!"

"But," expostulated the gendarme, "he has no domicile."

"My friend," said M. de Tardé sententiously, "he has the usual domicile of poets. The open road is his roof."—Cri de Paris.



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Made of all the newest cloth of the season. Medium and dark mixture Cassimere, Serges and Cheviots. Made in all new Spring models. \$3.00 value, at..... \$1.98

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For boys of 2 1/2 to 10 years. Made of fine Covert cloth, wool, gray and tan. \$3.00 value, at, each..... \$1.98

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER PANTS
Made of good wool material, Cheviots and Corduroy. Made with taped seams. Sizes 5 to 17 years, at, pair..... 50c

50 DOZEN BOYS' BLOOMER PANTS
Blue and dark mixture; well made. 4 to 14 years, at, pair..... 25c

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1911 was**15,442**

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIGHT FOR THE RIVER NAVIGABLE

The members of the legislature from Lowell and indeed from every other town and city in the Merrimack Valley should interest themselves in the bill now before the legislature asking for \$1,000,000 to deepen the waterway of the Merrimack river from Haverhill to the sea.

This would be the first step towards securing a federal appropriation that would make the river navigable to Lowell. The continued prosperity of the mill cities in the Merrimack Valley depends upon the success of this movement. And that is why Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and the adjoining towns should all exert their best efforts in favor of this movement.

No improvement of this kind would be taken up either by the legislature or by congress without a strong public sentiment behind it. Lawrence and Haverhill, the first cities that would be benefited by the navigation of the Merrimack are taking a very active part in support of the bill now before the legislature. Lowell should not lag behind, and it is hoped that every Lowell member in the house will not only vote for this bill but use his influence to have it carried successfully through both houses and signed by the governor.

The chief opposition to this measure will naturally come from railroad companies as formerly. The reason is, that if the Merrimack river were navigable the city of Lowell would be saved very large sum of money annually in freight rates. An expert has estimated that if the river were navigable to Lowell the cities and towns in the Merrimack Valley could save \$750,000 a year in freight rates. That saving would pay for the whole improvement in ten years. Thus it appears that the agitation is one that should be enthusiastically supported by the boards of trade, the merchants, the manufacturers and the citizens at large, for all would be benefited to a very great extent if the Merrimack river were navigable to the sea. It would mean a great deal to a manufacturing city like Lowell to be put into direct communication by water with the cotton shipping ports of the south or even the ports of Boston and New York to which most of our manufactured products are primarily shipped.

We are on the eve of a period of great expansion in commerce as a result of the opening of the Panama canal, the development of Canadian trade, the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad to Boston and the universal quest for cheaper transportation. If Lowell could bring the raw material for its factories from the south, and her supply of coal from Pennsylvania, all by water, she would then be in a position to maintain her supremacy as a textile city against all competitors; but under present conditions she may soon be left behind in the race by progressive cities on the seaboard, and, therefore, nearer to their source of supplies. We cannot remain quiescent; if we do not move forward we unconsciously move backward, and hence it is that Lowell should go into this movement with all her force and energy.

Some people may think that it is useless to agitate for this improvement, but it should be remembered that congress has appropriated large sums for the development of rivers not nearly so important as the Merrimack. Congress will also appropriate the money necessary to open the Merrimack to navigation if we only do our part in impressing upon the federal authorities the fact that we want the river made navigable and will insist on securing the necessary funds in the interest of the most important industry in New England.

TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Governor Foss and the Massachusetts legislature have interested themselves in one way or another in the Lawrence strike but without doing anything of importance to settle the conflict. It is true that the governor has supplied whatever military assistance the city required to protect life and property but that was only his plain duty.

While the legislature is in session and the strike in progress, would it not be well to pass the bill intended to forestall strikes by state investigation? The state board of arbitration and conciliation has proved an utter failure. It might as well be abolished without further ceremony as a body that has failed in its purpose and that now exists only to give a few men official positions at the expense of the state. If the members accomplished anything in return for the salaries paid them, there would be no objection. But they have failed in every important case in which their services were needed to settle industrial disputes. After the commission was appointed it did have some success in settling strikes but lately it seems to have lost public confidence, and few of the parties involved in labor troubles are willing to submit their case to this body.

If the legislature would enact a law similar to that now in force in Canada, making strikes and lockouts illegal until the differences shall have been submitted for investigation by a government commission, then something might be done to preserve industrial peace and to prevent such conflicts as that which is now in progress in Lawrence. Had such a law been in force the operatives in the Lawrence mills would not have rushed into a strike so madly as they did. They would have sought the proper authorities and laid their case before them for an investigation of the conditions. The investigating body would then have come to the scene and inquired into all the facts and circumstances of the case. It would have reached the conclusion that wages were too low and should be advanced. That would have given the mill men an opportunity to save themselves against a strike. If they failed to meet the just demands of the operatives then the blame rested entirely on their own shoulders and they would have to suffer the consequences of their obstinacy.

Thus public opinion would be enlightened as to the merits of the controversy and the blame would be placed where it belonged. The finding of such a commission would not be binding upon the parties to the dispute; but it would be a strong appeal for justice that in the majority of cases would have the effect of bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

The bill before the legislature for the creation of a state board of labor is the same in principle as the Canadian law and if enacted it will undoubtedly produce good results. It should be enacted forthwith and made to take effect on its passage.



That the automobile show is a great sight for sore eyes.

That there was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the Lowell Social and Athletic club last evening.

That several surprises were sprung at the Cheineverfus caucus.

That the members of the Gemma club are already planning a busy season at their summer camp in Tyngsboro.

That there'll be some class to the dancing party under the auspices of the St. Cecilia society of St. Margaret's parish to be held in Lincoln hall next month.

That Senator Lodge was favorably impressed with the resolutions sent him by the St. Patrick's day convention.

That in one month the vanguard of the Lowell team will reach the burg.

That many people are under the impression that J. W. W. stands for "I Won't Work." If that were true there would be more members.

That among the many things that we are to be thankful for is that we do not live in Lawrence.

That many persons who have arranged for the ceremony of being fitted to the "best in the world" is counting up his "meal getters" and wondering if he can get by with his ruff.

That several Lowell people will leave the Spindle city for the Golden Gate next Wednesday.

That a Lowell man who recently returned from Los Angeles said that he heard out there that The Sun was to have a ten-story fire-proof building.

That the buggermen at the Boston & Maine depot were seen in a new role yesterday. They were shoveling snow from the top of the stair porch.

SEEN AND HEARD

Constant reader asks: "Are the Civil war veterans and Spanish American war veterans exempt from the assessment of a poll tax?"

The Civil war veterans are exempt, but the Spanish-American war veterans are not exempt. The Civil war veterans were exempted under a special act in 1909, which provided that soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged shall, at their request, be exempt from the assessment of a poll tax."

Two young ladies who have sworn off candy during Lent did not bother to inquire as to the ownership of oranges found in the cloak room. How about that lunch, Maxy?

The Roosevelt boom is well heeled," says a news item and that is being true, but there's such a thing as being too "well heeled" and too "tight faced."

The City of Worcester has a Boys' Trade School that is run on exactly the same principle as our Industrial

school. The Worcester school has nothing on the Lowell school except in the matter of school building. The building consists of a bungalow structure 50 by 56 feet, four floors used for administration and instruction, and a similar section 40 by 20 feet, having three floors used for shop work.

The building is of mill construction throughout and is of diversified and practical appearance. The school was established in 1908 and opened to pupils Feb. 8, 1910. It is in charge of a board of trustees of nine members, elected by the city council, three trustees being chosen annually for a term of three years. It is so located as to be reached by six lines of cars.

"Isn't it strange the Bedeleys should have married each other?" inquires Mrs. Kirby. Not that she was particularly interested in the Bedeley's marital affairs, and if Mr. Kirby had married a comfortable "uh-huh" from behind his evening paper, her mind would have speedily reverted to a less personal topic.

But instead, he had unexpectedly replied: "Strange?" Not at all, my dear. They are unusually well mated—as well matched as Ezra Pinney's oxen,

and so Mrs. Kirby had been forced to an immediate defense of her position.

"Why, William Martin Kirby!" she exclaimed, laying down her sewing and leaning forward in her chair. "How can you think so? He is so big and handsome and indecent, and she hasn't a lazy bone in her thin little body."

"That's just what I said. Masha Edgerton Kirby," returned her husband, "but in your zeal for an argument you entirely overlooked my simile."

"In that remote and 'dark ages' period of my life before I knew you they offered a prize at the county fair for the best-matched pair of oxen."

"There were some beauties brought in, so that everybody laughed when Ezra Pinney came driving along a great, handsome, slow-moving ox hitched up beside a wiry, scrawny

oxen."

Nicholas Dreher has been a teacher in St. Joseph's parochial school in Chicago for 50 years, and will soon retire. A banquet will be given in his honor on the last day of his school service, and if plans are carried to fulfillment, a \$5,000 annual fund will be provided for the venerable educator.

George T. Coxhead, one of the best known Y. M. C. A. men in the country, has resigned the position of general secretary of the St. Louis branch to become allied with the business department of the International Y. M. C. A. committee, in New York city.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly to appear before the cinematograph in a condensation of "La Tosca." The films showing her in "Camille" have been offered to the libraries of New York, Chicago and Boston, as well as the Congressional library, to form the basis for a department of photo plays.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

New York World: Democrats should work for immediate tariff reduction, not for strategic party advantage. They should therefore frame their tariff schedules in such a way that republicans can have no reasonable excuse for opposition. This is the view of Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, and it carries with counsel. The tariff question has got beyond that reach of the partisan party for party advantage. The people are tired of the theories and convinced of its efforts in raising the cost of living and the cost of industry. They do not want more discussion and more investigation, they want results, they want some relief, and the party which works to bring that relief in the quietest way will work best for its own advantage.

ROUGH ON TEDDY.

New York Evening Post: Tearful protests against the "harsh language" applied to Mr. Roosevelt are beginning to come from some of his admirers. They would like to preserve for him a monopoly of bone-breaking words. Strong as have been the characterizations of his latest proposals, they are weak and colorless compared with his own denunciations of Bryan in 1896 for a less revolutionary attack upon the courts than his own. But whether he and his friends like it or not, the plain and explicit terms will continue to be used of him.

IS THE BAR TO BLAME?

Providence Tribune: Senator Root believes that the bar and not the courts are to blame most for the technicalities and delays that impede the course of justice. The bar knows the facts and yet insists on the contin-

uation of the big fellow's one.

"Lottin' on first prize, ain't ye, Ezra?" called out one of the men ironically. "That's a shely matched pair of oxen!"

"So they be!" agreed Ezra, complacently. "So they be! The best-matched pair o' oxen in Windham county. One's willing to do all the work an' to the other's willin' he should!" Youth's Companion.

"AS TO SADDLES."

Well, you whid' be tony, by ridin' a bony.

And high steppin' nags that is minus a tail.

Are welcome to straddle a postage stamp saddle.

And ride on the same like a man on a rail;

I wouldn't be pridin' myself on such ridin'.

With knees all bent up like a monk on a stick;

Yet just for to travel on ridin' path gravel.

I reckon yer fashion will do pretty slick.

But when on the border, you receive a quick order!

Which requires you to ride fer the half of the day;

Or when you must battle 'midst machine guns that rattle;

Aboard of a critter that wants his own way;

You'll quit apin' Yurrun and lengthen yer stirrup;

You'll chuck the old postage stamp out of yer sight;

And when you're astride McClellan's old saddle,

You'll find yer equipment is pretty near right.

Seems clumsy—for a minute—but once you are in it

You'll find you can ride from the dawn till the dark,

"Real ridin'," I'm sayin', not amblin' or strayin'.

Four or five miles in a cute little park;

An' if your foot pony—without ceremony—

Begins to display all his graces and dance,

You'll find as he bumps you and jolts you and jumps you McClellan's the saddle keeps your hide off your pants.

Your saddle is tony fer ridin' that bony.

An' high steppin' col for yer nice little colie;

But would be a "phony" fer such as my pony.

That doubles your distance and squares it besides;

I've seen you skiddin' around on that saddle,

A-hobbittin' about fer yer five or ten mile;

And I'm fer the saddle to sit in and straddle.

The "Old McClellan Saddle" is strictly my style.

—A. Gustafson.

PEOPLE OF NOTE

John L. Stoddard, the former travel lecturer, is about to return to the United States for a visit and may lengthen this into a more permanent stay. He and Mrs. Stoddard are occupying their attractive place, Villa Stoddard, on Lake Como, Italy. It is situated about midway between the villages of Azzawane and Lenno, where the lake forms a miniature bay like that at Naples, called the Tremezzina, one of the most beautiful spots in a country famed for its picturesqueness. Mr. Stoddard, who is a native of Brookline, has lived at his villa for the past four years. His estate includes seven acres of gardens and grounds and includes a Lombardy church said to be more than a thousand years old. Mrs. Stoddard was formerly Miss Ida M. O'Donnell of Ohio. There is a possibility that they may make Washington their future place of residence.

Prof. David Todd, the Amherst astronomer, and Mrs. Todd are spending the winter at their Amherst home, Observatory House. Mrs. Todd's latest book, "A Cycle of Sunsets," has just been included in the list of "250 best books of 1910," issued by the New York state library. Prof. Todd is hard at work on a new book on Mars.

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In 1870, when the rebellion headed by the famous Mr. was hanged in 1855, broke out, Mr. Morris enlisted in Battery B of Quebec as a gunner and went to the northwest and in 1873 he returned to the same place when the Fenians invaded Canada. In 1871 when Lieut. Gov. Morris made a treaty with 3000 Sioux at Lake Capelle, Mr. Morris was a member of the expedition. In 1876 he joined the Sherbrooke Vol-

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET

A SPECIAL SALE OF BRAND

New Neglige Shirts for 50c

The best value that we ever have offered—the best shirts we ever have seen for the price. Fine count percales, quiet, gentle patterning with plenty of black and white hair lines. Full sizes, four-neck neck hand, double stitched throughout. Easily worth 75c, but put at a special price for this sale.....

About Fifty Hats

for 50c Each

LETTERS OPENED

Strikers Make Complaint Against the Postal Authorities

LAWRENCE, March 9.—Several delegates made complaints at the strike meeting against the postal authorities, claiming that letters to children of strikers in New York were not delivered and that letters from the children were also held up and that some had been opened. It was also complained that picture postcards of the children had been defaced before delivery. Chairman Yates advised all who received mail that had been tampered with to refuse to accept it until an investigation had been made.

William D. Haywood, who has been absent from Lawrence since he left for Washington a week ago and whose failure to return before this has caused rumors of his arrest to spring up, will be here late this afternoon, according to Organizer William Trautman, who claimed that the strike leader was on his way back.

Arrangements were made by the Franco-Belgians today to send about 20 children to Manchester, N. H., at 1:15 this afternoon.

Congressman Edward Townsend of the Seventh Essex district, New Jersey, came to Lawrence today to investigate strike conditions.

A committee from Boston is in this city today investigating the alleged clubbing of women and children at the railroad station on Feb. 24 when the police prevented the departure of strikers' children, and it was announced that if sufficient evidence is secured criminal prosecutions will follow. The members of the committee declined to say for whom they were acting.

Continued to next page

FOUR CLEVER BOUTS

Were Given at Lowell Social and Athletic Club Last Night

The members of the Lowell Social and Athletic club were entertained with one of the best programs ever seen in this city at the quarters of the club in Mathew Hall last evening. There were four all star bouts and all kinds of boxing was enjoyed. All the bouts went the entire distance and there were 36 rounds of fighting. The main bout which was of ten rounds introduced Tommie Flannigan of Cambridge and Mark Spencer of Boston, the latter substituting for Kid Lee who was unable to be present. This proved one of the best bouts of the season and at the conclusion the members were well satisfied with the exhibition that Spencer, a colored boy, gave. In the opening round Flannigan started by landing several good left jabs that staggered the Boston boy. The second round found both men very fast and each missed heavy swings. The third round was pretty even and both got in some effective work. In the fourth round Flannigan came across with several uppercuts that dazed the colored boy. In the fifth Flannigan sent in a shower of blows, shifting cleverly and changing his pace. The sixth session found the men going at a fast clip and Flannigan gave a fine exhibition of sending them in and ducking out of the way of the vicious swings of the colored boxer. In this round the white man after a clinch sent over a telling back-hander. The next three rounds both men were quick and though Flannigan had the advantage the colored boy was game and fought hard to win. The last round was very fast and both appeared strong. They worked hard to put in a finisher but at the close both were on their feet and the decision went to Flannigan was well earned.

The work of Flannigan all through the contest was very classy and he used with remarkable success a series of right and left uppercuts with an occasional straight one to the stomach. He had the better of the argument about all the way but Spencer made a fine impression by his willingness to mix it. The opening bout was of six rounds and Jimmie Gleason and Jimmie Reardon were introduced to the members.

LOWELL HIGH TEAM

To Meet Boston College Athletes

At the Lowell High school annex tonight the Lowell team will meet the fast Boston college team in the final big meet of the season. The interest in the contest is intense and a great crowd is expected to be on hand when the first event starts at 8 o'clock. The Boston team is considered one of the fastest in the vicinity of Boston and the members of the team will come here tonight to try hard to reverse the defeat that they received at the hands of the Lowell boys last season. The Lowell team is very confident of repeating its work of last year and is well trained for the meet.

In order to get the meet the managers of the home team were forced to do away with the hurdle race, for the Boston boys were not familiar enough with it. The mile run in which Harry Exley will star, was substituted and the relay race changed to a 800 yard affair, but outside of those two concessions, the usual run of events will take place.

The entries are as follows:

300 yard dash—Lowell: Leggett, Carter, Bruneille, Spaulding, Trull, Boston: Duffy, Reed, Riley, Rowan, Burke, 1000 yard run—Lowell: Bowers, Exley, Hanson, Sanfot, Boston: Riley, Simmons, Burke, Fleming, McManus, 300 yard dash—Lowell: Leggett, Hally, Carter, Trull, Spaulding: Boston: Duffy, Reed, McCarthy, Rogers, Roach, Midget team race (no score) Lowell: Vigeant, McCann, Douglas, Duffy: Boston: McManus, McCarthy, Scannell, Dolan, Silva.

Running high jump—Lowell: Hazelton, E. Cawley, Cisneros, Goward, Judd, Boston: Ryan, Horrigan, McDonald.

Safford, Bruneille, Woodward; Boston: Fleming, Gilligan, Loughran.

300 yard team race—Lowell: Leggett, Spaulding, Carter, Bailey, Trull, Boston: Duffy, Reed, Riley, Rowan, Burke.

1000 yard run—Lowell: Bowers, Exley, Hanson, Sanfot, Boston: Riley, Simmons, Burke, Fleming, McManus.

300 yard dash—Lowell: Leggett, Hally, Carter, Trull, Spaulding: Boston: Duffy, Reed, McCarthy, Rogers, Roach.

Midget team race (no score) Lowell: Vigeant, McCann, Douglas, Duffy: Boston: McManus, McCarthy, Scannell, Dolan, Silva.

Running high jump—Lowell: Hazelton, E. Cawley, Cisneros, Goward, Judd, Boston: Ryan, Horrigan, McDonald.

Board of Health

FREDDIE WELCH WON

WINNIPEG, Man., March 9.—Freddie Welch of England had the better of a six-round go here last night with Young O'Brien, lightweight champion of Manitoba.

At a Fire in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three men were killed and two were injured in a fire which destroyed a Clark street lodging house today. Fifty men were asleep in an upper story when the flames were discovered and they rushed to a window of the doors and windows.

Thomas McMath, 40, a painter, was instantly killed by jumping from a fourth story window. The other two victims were suffocated by smoke.

MORTALITY OF LOWELL

For the week ending March 9, 1912: Population, 106,294; total deaths, 32; deaths under five, 9; infectious diseases, 4; acute lung diseases, 6; measles, 2; tuberculosis, 2. Death rate: 10.88, against 20.06 and 23.98 for previous two weeks. Infectious diseases reported: Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 28; tuberculosis, 1.

Board of Health

THE C. Y. M. L. TEAM

Defeated the All Star Five Last Night

At the C. Y. M. L. gymnasium on Suffolk street last evening two fast games of basketball were played. The first game was between the C. Y. M. L. team and the All Star Five of Chelmsford and the Lowell team won by the score of 21 to 17. The second contest resulted in a victory for the Icels over the Blues by the score of 21 to 5.

The main game was originally scheduled between the Lyceum team and the Gardner Five of Haverhill, but owing to the fact that the latter team could not come to terms relative to expenses the Chelmsford Five were substituted.

They gave a very good exhibition but the Lowell boys proved their superiors.

For the winners C. Flynn and T. Maloney gave a great exhibition of pass work and shooting, the former tossed in 4 baskets and the latter scored 3. The other members of

the team played a steady game and greatly assisted the forwards by passing the ball to them for baskets. For the Chelmsford quintet Baldwin put up a good game and scored two fine baskets from the floor.

The lineup:

C. Y. M. L.	Chelmsford
C. Flynn, rf	M. Baldwin
Maloney, lf	R. Montgomery
Farrell, c	C. Higgins
Brennan, rb	J. Fletcher
E. Flynn, lb	R. Dial

Final score: C. Y. M. L. 21, Chelmsford All Stars 7. Baskets: C. Flynn, 4; Maloney, 3; Brennan, 2; Baldwin, 2; Farrell, 1; Montgomery, 1. Points on fouls: C. Y. M. L. 1; Chelmsford All Stars 1. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timers: Hinley and Sullivan. Attendance: 200.

The Red-Blues game was played between the periods of the first game and was well enjoyed by all present. The victory of the Reds puts them well up in the Lyceum league standing. The feature work was done by Flory and Martin of the winners, each getting three baskets from the floor. The final score was 21 to 9.

The lineup:

Reds	Blues
Martin, rf	M. Armstrong
Maloney, lf	R. Gallagher
Sayers, c	C. Connolly
Flory, rb	R. O'Neill
Queenan, lb	R. Johnson

Final score: Reds, 21; Blues, 9. Baskets: Martin, 3; Flory, 2; Sayers, 2; Farrell, 2; Connolly, 2; O'Neill, 1. Points on fouls: Reds 1; Blues 1. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timer: Hinley. Attendance: 200.

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The second bout was between Kid Albenas from East Boston and Johnnie Munroe of Charlestown and it was about an even thing all through. Both men are very "raw" at the business with Reardon having the better knowledge of the game. The poses of Gleason were great. After banging each other around for six rounds the decision went to Reardon as he gave the better exhibition.

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TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

STOCK MARKET

	High	Low	Clos.
Steel Copper	71	70	71
Am Car & Eq	57	55	55
Am Car & Eq 2d	57	55	55
Am Car & Eq 3d	117	115	117
Am Car & Eq 4d	117	115	117
Am Oil	19	18	19
Am Locom	36	36	36
Am Stock & C	56	55	55
Am Sugar Ref	115	115	115
American	18	18	18
Atchison	156	155	155
Balt & Ohio	105	105	105
Br R.R. Freight	58	58	58
Canadian Nat	251	251	251
Cent Leather	204	202	202
Cent Leather pf	87	87	87
Ches & Ohio	72	72	72
Cons Gas	128	128	128
Den & R. G. 1d	41	41	41
Erie	12	12	12
Erie 1st pf	57	56	56
Erie 2d pf	47	47	47
Gen Elec	164	164	164
Gr North pf	12	12	12
Gr No. 4 pf	75	75	75
Illinois Cent	132	132	132
Int Met Comp	182	182	182
Int Met pf	75	75	75
Int Paper pf	54	54	54
Kan City So	27	27	27
Kan & Texas	28	28	28
Louis & Nash	154	154	154
Missouri Pk	46	46	46
N Y Central	112	112	112
No Am Co	75	75	75
Nor & West	100	100	100
North Pacific	118	118	118
Ont & West	38	38	38
Pennsylvania	125	125	125
Pressed Steel	51	51	51
Pullman Co	159	159	159
Ry St Sp Co	30	30	30
Reading	156	156	156
Rep I & S Pk	70	70	70
Rock Is	23	23	23
R. St. Paul	165	165	165
S. Pacific	139	139	139
Southern Ry	29	29	29
Southern Ry Pk	71	71	71
Tenn Copper	58	58	58
Third Ave	14	14	14
Vuln Pacific	167	167	167
Union Pac pf	91	91	91
U.S. Dub	18	18	18
U.S. Steel	63	63	63
U.S. Steel pf	112	112	112
U.S. Steel 2d	102	102	102
Utah Copper	57	57	57
Wab R R pf	18	18	18
Western Un	81	81	81
Wh & L Erie	54	54	54
W & L E 2d pf	22	22	22

Cotton Futures
Opening Close
March 19.42 19.43
April 10.50 10.53
May 10.53 10.64
June 10.64 10.65
July 10.65 10.69
August 10.63 10.69
September 10.63 10.69
October 10.71 10.61
November 10.70 10.61
December 10.76 10.70
January 10.76 10.63
February 10.73 10.63

Money Market
NEW YORK, March 9.—Prime mercantile paper 4%—Sterling exchange firm at 48-45 for 60 day bills and at 48-25 for demand. Commercial bills 48-25. Bar silver 55-5. Mexican dollars 45. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady. Money on call nominal. Time loans strong. 60 days 26-34. 90 days 31. Six months 36-34.

BOSTON MARKET
Closes
Stocks High Low Close
Am Nat 81 82 80
Bay State Gas 22 21 22
Cactus 26 26 26
Davis-Daly 56 56 57
Ely Counsel 32 32 32
First National 24 24 24
Goldfield Coas 42 42 42
Majestic 60 57 60
New Douglas 32 32 32
Old Copper 3 3 3
Oncor 32 32 32
R I Coal 18 18 18

Exchanges and Balances
BOSTON, March 9.—Exchanges \$27,125.71; balances \$1,580,368.
For the week ending March 9, 1912: Exchanges \$165,835.16; balances \$11,903.38.

BOSTON MARKET
BOSTON, March 9.—Trading was fairly active in local copper stocks today. There were revisions at the close. North White 27c, off 2c; Late 37c, off 2c; Isle Royal 29, up 2c.

Cotton Spot
COTTON SPOT closed quiet, 10 points down. Middle Gounds 10.60. Middle Gulf, 10.50. No sales.

FUNERALS
CLOSING HOUSE BANKS

PHILLIPS.—The funeral services of Hannah Phillips, aged 84 years, who died March 6 at West Somerville, were held yesterday at the residence, 59 Wallace street, West Somerville. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, this city, in charge of Undertaker Healey.

GREEN.—The funeral of Johnson H. Green, who died in Haverhill, March 6, took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from the Edson cemetery chapel, Rev. Selden W. Cummings of the First Baptist church officiating. The body was placed in the tomb in the Edson cemetery. Undertaker C. M. Young in charge.

AKER.—The funeral of Melinda Jane Aker, daughter of William J. and Hannah J. Aker of 322 Bridge street, took place at the home Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Owing to the cause of her death the funeral was strictly private. Rev. Forester A. MacDonald officiated. There were many beautiful floral offerings, prominent among which were a pillow, from the parents; wreath, from family; sprays, from Sister Florence, Aunt Ella Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flynn and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Best and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Lorin Flynn, Mr. Fred Eldridge, Mr. James Higgins, Miss Della Higgins, little Frankie Crooker, Miss Howe's pupils, Varnum school, and teacher and classmates, Varnum school. Burial took place in the Edson cemetery, Easton in charge of Undertakers George M. Easton & Co.

HUNTING.—Everett Hunting died March 5 in Danvers, aged 47 years. The funeral took place yesterday and the burial was in the Edson cemetery this city, at 3 o'clock. Undertaker John A. Weinbeck was in charge.

BAPTISTA.—The funeral of Angelo Baptista, beloved child of Lawrence and Jacinta Baptista, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the home of his parents, 25 North street, and was well attended. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery, Undertaker James H. McDermott had charge.

LADD.—The funeral of Aaron G. Ladd took place Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his residence, St. Vincent street. Services were conducted by Rev. Theodore L. Frost, pastor of the Worthen Street Baptist church. Appropriate selections were sung by Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Dunne. Cremation took place this morning at the Mt. Auburn cemetery, Cambridge. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Mr. Joseph W. Griffin and under the direction of Undertaker George W. Healey.

POWERS.—The funeral of the late Edward Powers took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his home, 423 Broadway and was largely attended. There were many beautiful floral tributes including a large wreath inscribed "Son" from Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Powers; star and crescent on base, the employees of the H. B. & M. R. R. wreath, from G. Sullivan, T. Doyle, A. Lawrence, J. Droney and E. Faulkner; spray of cala lilies, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peirce Jr. The bearers were Joseph Dion, Joseph Gagnon, Joseph Godbrow, Guy Sullivan, John Second and Alvin Avery. At the grave, Rev. Joseph Curtis of St. Patrick's church read the committal prayers and the burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

HARRINGTON.—The funeral of the late John F. Harrington took place this morning at 8:30 o'clock from his home, No. 99 Pleasant street, and was largely attended. The coffin proceeded to the Immaculate Conception church where at 9 o'clock a mass of repose was sung by Rev. Denis Sullivan, O. M. I. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles P. Smith sang the Gregorian mass. Mr. Edward V. Shea rendered "Pie Jesu" and "O Merciful Physician" was sung by Mr. John J. Dalton. At the conclusion of mass, the choir rendered "De Profundis." Mr. Francis T. King sustaining the solo and Mrs. Walker providing at the organ. There were beautiful floral tributes from friends Harrington and family. Mr. John J. Walker, Agnes

such evidence as this is enough to convince any reasoning mind of the virtues of Magnetic Healing. You are invited to call and investi-

gate. Remember you can be treated and cured by this same man, and by the same method. MAGNETIC HEALING demonstrated by Scientific Manipulation. No medicine, no knife. Consultation free. Terms reasonable. Office, Rooms 10-20, Back Marche Blk., Merrimack St., Lowell. Days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Sincerely yours,

PROF. B. G. WILKINS

(Elevator Service)

I had rheumatism for years, then a paroxysm of shock. Prof. Wilkins restored me through his wonderful skill.—Slow Brown, Nashua, N. H.

You ever for your health consult with Prof. Wilkins. He can do much more good in one month than all the medicines in America.—Mrs. D. H. Wintrop, Westminster, Vt.

Such evidence as this is enough to convince any reasoning mind of the virtues of Magnetic Healing. You are invited to call and investi-

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THE OPERA "MONA"

To be Produced in New York
Are Planning a Busy Social Season

NEW YORK, March 9.—The opera, "Mona," which won the prize of \$10,000 offered three years ago for the best work by Americans, will be produced



HORATIO PARKER

BRIAN HOOKER

THE MATHEWS

Are Planning a Busy Social Season

The coming musical song revue to be given by the famous M. T. I. Bachelor Girls under the auspices of the Mathew Temperance Institute early in the spring will be worthy of being classified as a topnotcher in amateur theatricals in this city. The brilliant success attained by these young ladies in their previous productions will go a long way towards making this new and novel entertainment the greatest ever witnessed in this city.

The musical numbers will be all new to this city and will be of the catchiest kind, songs that will surely appeal to my audience. With the original soloist of the previous musical there will be some of the sweetest singers ever heard in this city.

Rehearsals are held on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.

The first meeting of the musical review committee was held Thursday evening just previous to the rehearsal scheduled for that night and was largely attended.

President James J. Gallagher was the unanimous choice of the committee for chairman. George E. Brigman was chosen secretary and Peter F. Brady was selected treasurer.

It was voted to have group pictures of the M. T. I. Bachelor Girls taken, and they selected the last of March as the time. It was also agreed that the musical will be from 8 to 10 and dancing from 9 to 1 p. m.

Gilmores famous orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the musical and dancing. Mr. William Gilmore will be the musical director. It is the intention of the committee to make this entertainment far superior to any affair ever held in this city and much more so than the musical review conducted last year by the Bachelor Girls which was the talk the town for many days after.

The stage settings in this production will be a marvel in stage craft, the like of which has never before been seen in any hall in the city and no doubt the girls will be accorded a royal welcome and a crowded house. The Easter Monday ball committee is working to its utmost to make this event the most successful in the history of the society.

The Woburn committee reports that a large number of members and their lady friends are going to pay a visit to the St. Charles T. A. society in Woburn, April 16th.

DENIES HER GUILT

Woman Says She Did Not Shoot Husband

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9.—"I might kill you at any time, Gene." This is what Eugene Grace alleged his wife, Mrs. Daisy Obie Grace, charged with shooting him, told him one morning after she had emerged from slumber that had been troubled with unpleasant dreams.

Grace, it is said, told his attorney yesterday all about the nightmares that he said his wife had been having for three weeks prior to the shooting. The attorney said Grace told him that when Mrs. Grace talked aloud in her dreams her former husband, Obie, who died in Philadelphia, was the central figure, and that Obie appeared to be menacing her.

Whether these dreams were real or feigned is the question that is puzzling detectives and others trying to clear the shooting mystery.

Mrs. Grace still maintains her innocence while in jail.

OIL EXPLOSION

SAY TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY HOT ASHES

BOSTON, March 9.—Several barrels of oil, on which hot ashes fell, in the ash pile of the Lincoln power station of the Boston Elevated Railway company, Battery and Commercial streets, at 10:20 last night, exploded and set fire to the building. The fire was confined to the boiler room and resulted in a damage of about \$2000. The alley runs through the center of the building between a battery of boilers, automatically fed with coal from cars which traverse an aerial railway. The ashes are also automatically emptied from the fireboxes and fall into the alley. It was thought that the oil was far from the danger of the falling ashes.

For a time the large coal pocket, which is about thirty feet distant from the main structure, was in danger. Though quite a fire was burning the Elevated service was in no wise crippled.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun's "Want" column.

at the Metropolitan Opera House March 14 with Anne Louise Homer singing the title role. The opera was written by Brian Hooker, and the music was composed by Horatio Parker. The scene of the opera is England during the time of the Roman rule.

GRAND JURY REPORT

List of 43 True Bills Returned

Forty-three true bills, one of the largest lists of indictments ever returned by a Middlesex grand jury, were reported yesterday to Judge McLaughlin in the superior criminal court, East Cambridge. They also returned five no-bills.

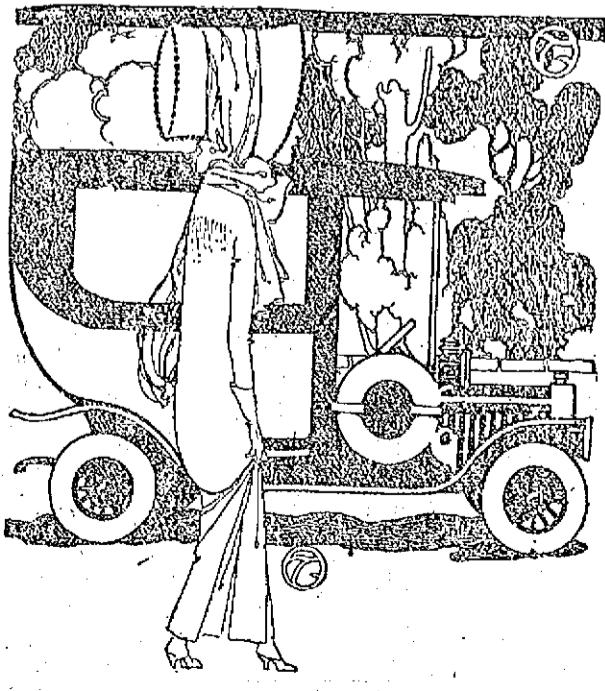
Included in the list of indictments is Theodore Carter of Jamaica Plain, the young colored shipbuilder, who was indicted and pleaded guilty to three counts of forging the name of Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, son of President Emeritus Elliot of Harvard, to checks for the purpose of obtaining money to expand on his shipbuilding plans.

Carl Jensen of Cambridge, with several aliases, was indicted and pleaded guilty to six counts of breaking and entering in Cambridge.

Harris Eddels, the Whittapug pugilist, was indicted for assaulting William A. Vaughan, proprietor of the Prospect Street garage of Cambridge, with a dangerous weapon on Jan. 12. Donald Church was indicted for abducting Florence J. Bartholemew, also of Cambridge, August 25, 1911. Neither he nor Eddels was arraigned. Ethel Kimball, also well known as Ethel Wilson, who masqueraded in man's clothes in Malden, was indicted and pleaded guilty to forging two checks amounting to \$35.

A no-bill was returned against Dr. Alfred D. Shear of Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, who was alleged to have performed an illegal operation.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun's "Want" column.

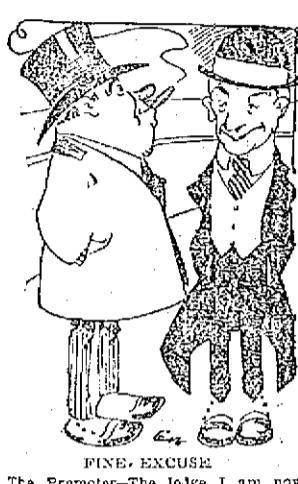
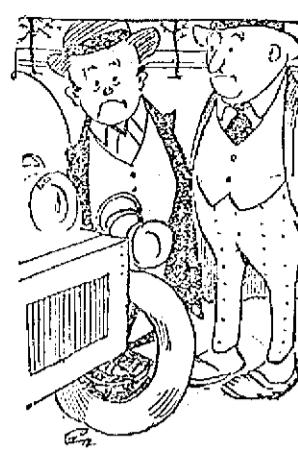
THE SUN'S DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE

JACK SPRATT

Jack Spratt was very fat.
His wife was very lean;
Between the two they filled the space
In a three-seat limousine.

Find Jack.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Right side down, in table cover.

A LITTLE NONSENSE**INCREASE IN WAGES**

For Employees of the Naumkeag Co.

SALEM, March 9.—A general increase in the wages of the 1700 operatives of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. to become effective next Monday was announced today. Notices of the increase will be posted in the mills Monday morning. The advance comes in a readjustment of the wage schedule and will affect every department of the mills, although the percentage of increase cannot be figured out for several days.

The employees of the Naumkeag company are unorganized. There has never been a strike at the plant and there is no talk of strike at the present time.

ICE CREAM CONES

WERE SEIZED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH

BOSTON, March 9.—Nearly 1000 ice cream cones were confiscated by Inspector Joseph Johnson of the Cambridge board of health, at the plant of Morris Hahn, Gore street, East Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, and a further investigation of the condition of the factory and the method of preparing the cones will probably be made by the board of health.

Johnson visited the factory and found that the water pipes in the building were frozen, and that water for mixing the materials for making the cones were brought in coal hods from a drinking trough in Kelly square, used by horses. It is claimed the hods were carried some distance in the street and up three flights of the

staircase.

For a time the large coal pocket, which is about thirty feet distant from the main structure, was in danger.

Though quite a fire was burning the Elevated service was in no wise crippled.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun's "Want" column.

WOODEN BUILDING AND WATER PLACED IN A TROUGH

With Inspector Johnson was Inspector William McCormack, who inspects plumbing for the board of health. There were also several officers with the inspectors. The latter will make reports of the conditions at the factory.

HELP WANTED

SECOND GIRL WANTED. APPLY 211 Appleton st.

FINE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in 3000 cities and towns in the U. S. Vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay. Lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet C135, No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED \$500 first year, promotion to \$1300. Examination May 4 in every state. Continuous education sufficient with my machine. For information free. Write for booklet J133, Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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DRINK GLORIA FOR HEALTH. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOST AND FOUND

ROLL OF BILLS LOST FRIDAY noon, March 8, between 337 Third st. and Sullivan's Shoe Store. Reward for return to 337 Bridge st.

GOLD LOCKET LOST, WITH DIAMOND in center; monogram. E. H. C. Reward for return to 775 Merrimack st.

GREEN LEATHER POCKETBOOK containing sum of money, lost between Bowditch Exchange and the waiting room in Merrimack sq. Finder please return to The Sun office and receive reward.

BLACK MARABOU MUFF LOST BETWEEN Jefferson st. bridge and St. Paul's church, Feb. 23rd. Finder please return to 8 Huntington st. and receive reward.

CAMEO BROOCH LOST WASHING-
TON, D. C.—Other than Merrimack Square theater or on the street. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to 20 Old st.

LADY'S OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH lost between Lawrence st. and John st. Reward at 10 Groves ave.

LADY'S BROOCH PIN FOUND. Owner can have same by paying property and paying for this adv. at 17 Pleasant st.

FINE GOLD CHAIN WITH HEART pendant, lost. Finder please leave at Miss Delude's, 111 Merrimack st. Reward.

WANTED TO BUY GOOD BOARDING OR LODGING HOUSE, IN GOOD LOCATION, FOR CASH. Address L. Sun Office.

WANTED TO BUY A LODGING OR BOARDING HOUSE, FOR CASH. W. R. Cummings, City Employment Office, 53 Central st., room 35. Tel. 2693.

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